



FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-127
Tuesday
6 July 1993

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-127

CONTENTS

06 July 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Army Officers 'Unsuccessfully' Attempt Coup <i>[Bujumbura Radio]</i>	1
President Rules Out Buyoya Role <i>[Paris International]</i>	1
Government Spokesman Comments <i>[Bujumbura Radio]</i>	1
FRODEBU Issues Declaration <i>[Bujumbura Radio]</i>	2

Chad

Deby Urges Military Leaders To Restore Army Discipline <i>[N'djamena Radio]</i>	2
Deby Inspects Military Training Centers <i>[N'djamena Radio]</i>	2
Government Discusses Insecurity in Cabinet Session <i>[N'djamena Radio]</i>	2
CST Outlines Measures <i>[N'djamena Radio]</i>	3

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Finance Minister Warns Against 'Unwarranted' Price Hikes <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	4
Central Bank To Provide Foreign Exchange Through Auction <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	4

Somalia

Italian Troops Search for Weapons in Mogadishu <i>[AFP]</i>	4
Clashes Leave 3 Dead, 10 Injured <i>[AFP]</i>	4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk, Mandela Attend Joint Reception With Clinton	5
Receive Awards, Make Speeches <i>[SAPA]</i>	5
Mandela: De Klerk Not Regarded as President <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	5
Clinton Promises Support <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	5
NP Official Criticizes Mandela Behavior on U.S. Trip <i>[SAPA]</i>	5
Trip Said 'Blighted' by Political Agendas <i>[SUNDAY TIMES 4 Jul]</i>	6
Party Negotiators Comment on Election Date Ratification <i>[SAPA]</i>	6
PAC To Join Elections Only if Constituent Assembly Voted On <i>[SAPA]</i>	7
ANC's Yengeni Tells Supporters To Prepare To Fight Boers <i>[SAPA]</i>	7
IFP Calls For 121 Battalion To Withdraw From Natal <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
Police Respond to Demand <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
IFP Central Committee Issues Resolution <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
DP Youth Hold National Congress, Discuss Individual Rights <i>[SAPA]</i>	10
Issue Document on Disadvantaged <i>[SAPA]</i>	10
Swazi Plane Hijacker To Leave Hospital 6 Jul <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	11
Police Find 20 More Dead in East Rand on 5 Jul <i>[SAPA]</i>	11
2 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries <i>[THE STAR 2 Jul, etc]</i>	11
3,4 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries <i>[SATURDAY STAR 3 Jul, etc]</i>	13
6 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries <i>[THE STAR 6 Jul, etc]</i>	14

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Portuguese Nationals Leave Huambo for Sao Tome <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	15
--	----

Savimbi Allegedly Orders Troops To Take Cuito by 13 Jul	<i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	15
UNITA Radio Reports Military Successes in Huila Province	<i>[Voz do Galo Negro]</i>	15
FALA Takes FAPLA's Pinde Forward Post 2 Jul	<i>[Voz do Galo Negro]</i>	16
Attack Kills 2	<i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	16
UNITA Reports Capture of 'Secret' Government Document	<i>[Voz do Galo Negro]</i>	16
Government Reports 300 UNITA Troops Killed in Malange	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	17
Officials Praise U.S. National Day, Relations	<i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	17
Political Observers Criticize OAU for MPLA Support	<i>[Voz do Galo Negro]</i>	18
Mozambique		
Government Reacts to Renamo Abductions, Accord Violations	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	18
Ululu Says No Date Set for Release	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	19
Cease-Fire Commission Meets in Maputo 5 Jul	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	19
Renamo Communiqué Supports Provision for 2 Administrations	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	19
* Renamo-Controlled Areas Receive Assistance	<i>[NOTICIAS 31 May]</i>	19
* Sofala: Refugees Returning From Malawi	<i>[NOTICIAS 29 May]</i>	20
* State of Zambezia Roads Heighten Isolation	<i>[NOTICIAS 1 Jun]</i>	20
Swaziland		
Police Thwart Swazi Aircraft Hijacking Attempt		21
Names of Passenger, Pilot Released	<i>[SAPA]</i>	22
Minister Leaves To Inspect Plane	<i>[Mbabane Radio]</i>	22
Zambia		
Chiluba Says Government Will Not Reintroduce Subsidies	<i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	22
Chiluba Opens International Trade Fair in Ndola	<i>[Lusaka Radio]</i>	22
WEST AFRICA		
Liberia		
Sierra Leone Army, ULIMO, RUF, NPFL in 'Heavy Fighting'	<i>[AFP]</i>	24
Buchanan Port Officially Reopens to Commercial Traffic	<i>[AFP]</i>	24
Nigeria		
Party Executives Meet President; Electoral Body Named	<i>[Lagos TV]</i>	24
Babangida Calls For New Polls or Unity Government	<i>[AFP]</i>	24
Babangida Addresses Judiciary, Assures Maximum Respect	<i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	25
SDP Appeals for Time To Consider Response on Elections	<i>[AFP]</i>	25
Nzereke Contests Expulsion From SDP, Makes Suggestions	<i>[Kaduna Radio]</i>	26
NRC Resolves To Participate in Forthcoming Election	<i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	26
NRC, SDP Agree To Work for Stability, National Unity	<i>[Kaduna Radio]</i>	26
Citizens Advised To Beware of U.S. 'Manipulation'	<i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	26
Analyst Views Reported U.S. Order To Leave ECOMOG	<i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	26
Country, U.S. To Maintain 'Beneficial Ties'	<i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	27
Government Says Demonstration 'Had Foreign Backing'	<i>[Lagos TV]</i>	27
CD Chairman, Human Rights Activist Released 4 Jul	<i>[AFP]</i>	27
NUJ States Conditions for Releasing 5 Reporters		27
Sierra Leone		
ECOWAS Mission Arrives To Review Economic Performance	<i>[Freetown Radio]</i>	28
Rebels Said Resorting to Ambushing Troops	<i>[London International]</i>	28
Togo		
President Eyadema Meets UNITA Official on Angola	<i>[Lome Radio]</i>	28
COD-II Reacts to Koffigoh Address	<i>[Libreville Radio]</i>	28
CSI Not To Recognize Elections, Next Government	<i>[Libreville Radio]</i>	29

Burundi

Army Officers 'Unsuccessfully' Attempt Coup

EA0307151493 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Jul 93

[Text] Last night a group of Burundian troops attempted to undermine the democratic process underway in Burundi. Some five Army officers entered last night the military barrack of Muha here in Bujumbura, urging them to defend against an unknown enemy. Four of the five officers have been arrested. Gregoire Baramphumba has this report:

[Baramphumba] According to the commander of the Muha military barrack, Major (Isayi Nibizi), the story started last night at 0200 hours when five Army officers entered the Muha military barrack. The five officers, including the commander (?in second) of the barrack, ordered the troops to take their arms, saying the country had been attacked, without naming the attacker. The troops were ordered to go around Bujumbura city to back their colleagues who were assigned to different guard posts, including the radio and television. Others were deployed to different strategic points such as banks and telecommunications centers. The main road giving access to the capital had also been blocked.

The commander of the Muha military barrack, Maj. (Nibizi), was informed about the situation two hours later and started to calm down the movement. As he knew that there was no attack, Maj. (Nibizi) found that the troops had only been abused. As soon as the truth was discovered, the armed troops decided to return home. At 0600 hours the movement had ended. Maj. (Nibizi) said the mutineers had unsuccessfully attempted to involve the neighboring military barracks.

According to the commander of the Muha military barrack, four officers involved in the destabilizing attempt have been arrested and the fifth officer is being sought after.

In a news communique issued late this morning, the Burundi Army chief of staff said that by foiling the coup the Burundi Army had expressed again its commitment and support to the elected democratic institutions. He said that this is an indication that true patriotism exists within the Army to safeguard the vested interests of democracy. The Armed Forces also renewed their unswerving support to democratic institutions and their loyalty to the president-elect.

President Rules Out Buyoya Role

LD0407142693 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Interview with Burundi President Melchior Ndadaye by correspondent Assane Diop, with introduction by unidentified announcer; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Twenty-four hours after the attempted coup against the president of Burundi, the inquiry is continuing. The coup attempt was against the recently elected President Melchior Ndadaye, the first head of state of Hutu origins since the country's independence. Ndadaye informs us exclusively on our channel that the plotters' leader is an associate of the former Tutsi president, Major [Pierre] Buyoya. However, the head of state of Burundi rules out any involvement by Buyoya in this matter:

[Ndadaye] The putsch was led by the personal private secretary of President Buyoya, Lieutenant-Colonel Ningaba (Dzes), who was arrested last night, and he was accompanied by other officers. There are seven of them in all. Nearly all of them have been arrested, apart from a captain who is on the run. This did not surprise us much because we knew this group quite well. We had seen them express themselves; they were restless and were among those who were dissatisfied and who did not welcome our election. All the people involved in this affair will have to answer before the courts qualified to deal with this sort of affair.

[Diop] Mr. President, given the fact that one of the officers is an associate of the former president of the republic, is the latter directly or indirectly involved, or was he informed of this attempted putsch?

[Ndadaye] No, frankly President Buyoya is not involved in this affair. He was very saddened when we together discovered that his personal private secretary was involved. He, frankly, is not involved in this affair.

[Announcer] That was the President of Burundi speaking to Assane Diop. The president adds that not one civilian official has yet been involved in this attempted coup, with the exception of two telecommunications workers. [as heard] Ndadaye stresses the loyalty of the Army of Burundi, saying that those carrying out the putsch were denounced by Hutu as well as Tutsi soldiers.

Government Spokesman Comments

EA0407203193 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] After the coup attempt by some troops from the 2d Commando Battalion at Muha barracks and the implication of two senior Army officers, the government has issued its reaction. Listen to the Burundi Government spokesman, who is also the minister of communication, culture, and sports, Alphonse Kadege.

[Begin Kadege recording] As you heard yesterday, some Army officers tried to involve the Muha barracks in a useless adventure by trickery. Faced with such a situation, the government's position is clear and unequivocal.

First, today, as has always been the case, the government stands for democracy and its values in our country. Through permanent consultation with the population and other partners the government led the democratic process to the elections. After the elections the president

and the government accepted the verdict of the elections, convinced that at all times and under all circumstances the country's interests must prevail, over and above any other consideration. Moreover, the country is currently preparing to carry out change in good order. There is therefore no doubt that the government accepts and will uphold the will of the people. That is also democracy.

Second, the government repeats its congratulations to the Armed Forces for their constant responsible and patriotic attitude all through the process. Apart from some isolated individuals the Army has understood and served the national interest by preserving peace and security, by defending the republic's institutions, and by supporting democratization in the country. This was the major commitment and concern of the Armed Forces. The government salutes this patriotic attitude, which honors our country.

Third, the government rejects any threat to create disorder and instability, whether it comes from civilians or the Army. The law must apply to those guilty of such adventures. In addition to the arrest orders for the four officers concerned and Lt. Col. Ningaba and Maj. Busokoza, the government has just created a commission of inquiry charged to shed light on the whole matter.

Fourth, the government asks all Burundians to preserve unity, peace, and security. As regards the administration, the security forces and political parties must take their responsibilities and remain on the side of the population, so that peace and unity, which are prerequisites for democracy, can last. Thank you. [end recording]

FRODEBU Issues Declaration

EA0307214293 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 3 Jul 93

[Text] Following this mutiny, the Front for Democracy in Burundi, FRODEBU, winner of last month's presidential and legislative elections, issued today a declaration. Speaking on behalf of the FRODEBU party, Mr. (Nimatunyane) reassured everybody that his party intends to work for peace and security—the prerequisites for prosperity—and this will be in respect of the rights and liberties of every citizen in the democratic framework.

Mr. (Nimatunyane) added that the democracy which has just triumphed is not for any ethnic or regional group, nor is it a democracy for one political party. He said it is a democracy for all.

Talking about last night's mutiny, Mr. (Nimatunyane) said it is a sign that some marginal groups have not yet understood the meaning of democracy. He said the population will never tolerate a step backward as far as democratic process is concerned. He called on every citizen to avoid falling in traps set by those who are against democracy. To FRODEBU militants in particular, he recommended to abide by instructions given by the party's officials. He invited them to collaborate with

the security forces so as to safeguard peace and security and strengthen democracy. He ended his speech recalling every Burundian citizen that the democratic process already achieved is for all citizens and that no one can question it.

Chad

Deby Urges Military Leaders To Restore Army Discipline

AB0307214493 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1930 GMT 3 Jul 93

[Communiqué issued by the Presidency's Press and Communication Department in Ndjamenia on 3 July]

[Text] Following the meeting at 15 January Palace on 2 July, the president this morning received the main military leaders—notably from the infantry, the Air Force, and the gendarmerie—as well as the leaders of the eight military regions. These leaders were led by the general chief of Army staff. Colonel Idriss Deby asked each and everyone of them to strictly implement the measures adopted at the extraordinary cabinet meeting and restore discipline in the Army. In frank and straightforward language, the head of state recalled all the ills affecting our Army and urged the leaders to have a stronger sense of responsibility in exercising their duties.

Deby Inspects Military Training Centers

AB0507175093 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] Head of State Colonel Idriss Deby is continuing to investigate how our army runs. Early this morning he inspected the Koundour and Abounaia military training centers. While there, President Idriss Deby acquainted himself with the facilities.

At Koundour, a few kilometers away from the capital along the Delep Dinga road, he learned about maintenance, training center operations, and the number of soldiers currently being trained at the centers. Colonel Idriss Deby has placed a special emphasis on the problem military training.

Government Discusses Insecurity in Cabinet Session

AB0207153593 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1930 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] The government is concerned about security in the country. An ordinary weekly Cabinet session was held today. Mr. Ahmat Alabo, minister of communications and government spokesman, gives an account of the proceedings:

[Begin recording] On this day, 1 July, the Cabinet held a meeting under the chairmanship of President Idriss Deby and examined three items on the agenda.

1. Issues concerning the Ministry of Interior and Security were discussed. Discussions focused on security in the country and the situation in Logone Oriental.

2. Issues concerning the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor as well as strikes were also discussed.

3. The minister of interior and security briefed the Cabinet on security in the country especially the situation in Logone Oriental.

Following the institution of the national sovereign conference, and in accordance with the terms of reference, the transitional government decreed a unilateral, general cease-fire for the whole country in order to obtain peace with opposition political and military organizations. The measure has not yielded the expected results up until now. We expect to appoint national mediators with the mandate to negotiate with these organizations. In the meantime, the Cabinet has requested the minister of interior and security to ask administrative authorities and traditional rulers to establish contact with the political and military forces in order to achieve national reconciliation.

The Cabinet was pleased to note that civilians in Logone Oriental, who have been victims of clashes between forces in the area, have already received seeds. They will also receive other forms of aid coordinated by the International Community of the Red Cross as soon as possible. In order to ensure security of persons and goods, the Cabinet decided to send military convoys to patrol areas where there is insecurity and banditry.

The minister of civil service and labor briefed the Cabinet on the contacts he made with the unions following their call for a three-day strike. The Cabinet noted that those who called for the strike did not respect the need to issue a strike notice prior to their action. The Cabinet deplores the loss of work days which represents losses for the country [words indistinct] in the government's action in the search to meet workers' legitimate demands for salary stabilization. The Cabinet held fruitful and frank discussions on other issues including government solidarity and religious fundamentalism. The Cabinet meeting which began at 1000 ended at 1700. [end recording]

CST Outlines Measures

AB0207221593 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1930 1 Jul 93

[Excerpts] We now come to the tussle yesterday between the government and the Higher Transitional Council [CST]. As the government has been forced to adopt a certain number of measures to restore security in the country, the CST already expects the second aspect of the problem [words indistinct]. Here is a statement issued on the CST deliberations after the government's explanation yesterday:

[Begin unidentified CST official recording] (?The CST) held its plenary session from 30 June to 1 July under the chairmanship of the very honorable (Dr. Amboula Wayas), CST deputy chairman, at the 15 January Palace. [passage omitted]

The CST calls on the government to immediately implement security measures throughout Chad in accordance with Article 56 of the Transitional Charter and of the National Conference terms of reference on security matters. The CST calls on the government to accelerate the national reconciliation process with politico-military movements without any distinction in order to achieve a genuine and final peace by increasingly involving all organs of the transition.

It calls on the government to convene a general conference of the Army as soon as possible to truly and objectively reorganize it. It demands the government to ensure that the people are disarmed. To this end, it calls on the government to renegotiate agreements on the reorganization of the Army with foreign partners with a view to providing greater incentives and more attractive redeployment packages for those willing to leave the Army, as recommended in the National Conference's terms of reference.

The CST calls for calm. The CST proposes the organization and in depth consultation among all the transitional organs on the state of the Chadian nation in conformity with the provisions of the Transitional Charter and the terms of reference with a view to restoring a genuine rule of law for all Chadians. [end recording]

Kenya

Finance Minister Warns Against 'Unwarranted' Price Hikes

EA0207113093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] The minister for finance, Mr. Musalia Mudavadi, has warned on the unwarranted price increases of essential commodities. In a ministerial statement, Mr. Mudavadi said that the government has observed with regret the sudden and frequent changes in prices of various commodities sold in the Kenyan market, adding that the changes cannot be justified on the basis of the escalation of production cost. He said that it was clear that many traders were taking advantage of their monopoly to exploit Kenyan consumers. He reminded the unscrupulous traders and manufacturers that unwarranted price charges are actionable under the restrictive trade practices, monopolies and price control laws of Kenya. The minister also warned that the government will not hesitate to take action against traders and manufacturers who are responsible for such price changes.

Central Bank To Provide Foreign Exchange Through Auction

EA0207112093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Following recent reforms on the trade and foreign exchange policy, the Central Bank of Kenya no longer provides foreign exchange for individual transactions. Foreign exchange for such transactions are instead provided by the commercial banks from their foreign currency accounts.

In a press statement signed by bank's manager for foreign department, Mr. J.A. Kilach, the Central Bank will however provide foreign exchange to commercial banks through an auction system. The statement added that the commercial banks are free to sell the foreign exchange to their customers at the rate determined by the market forces of supply and demand. The Central Bank has thus invited bids from commercial banks and will accept the highest bids. Auctions will take place twice a week. The circular further said that the retention account funds can also be used by the commercial banks to provide foreign exchange for their customers.

Somalia

Italian Troops Search for Weapons in Mogadishu

AB0207104093 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Mogadishu, July 2 (AFP)—Italian troops with the United Nations Operation in Somalia launched a massive hunt for weapons in the capital on Friday. Backed by helicopters, they fanned out in a wide arc from a former pasta factory on the October 21 road in a

north-east district loyal to wanted warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. There was gunfire and youths pursued the Italians' armoured cars pelting them with stones. There was no immediate report of casualties. The windscreens of a car carrying a news agency reporter was pierced by a shot from an M-16 carbine, but no one was hit.

The arms hunt came a day after 4,000 supporters of Aidid staged a rally to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the end of Italian rule over the southern part of Somalia. Aidid is wanted by U.N. forces for inciting attacks last month which left 24 Pakistani peacekeepers dead.

Clashes Leave 3 Dead, 10 Injured

AB0207135093 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Rome, July 2 (AFP)—Three Italian soldiers were killed Friday morning and at least 10 others wounded in clashes with Somalis during a massive U.N. hunt for weapons in Mogadishu, the ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA said. The ANSA report, citing Italian military sources, revised the death toll after earlier reports said one soldier had died.

The firing between Italian troops with the United Nations UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] force in Somalia and Somalis broke out as the U.N. contingent was trying to take control of a weapons cache on the October 21 road in a north-east district known to be loyal to wanted warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. At least 10 soldiers were wounded during the clash, ANSA said adding that the toll could rise further.

Italian Environment Minister Valdo Spini earlier interrupted a Cabinet meeting with the news that parachutist Pasquale Baccaro had died shortly after being hit during the shooting. ANSA named the two latest victims as Second Lieutenant Andrea Millevoi and Sergeant Stefano Paolicchi.

The Cabinet instructed Foreign Affairs Minister Nino Andreatta, currently in Geneva, to seek out U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali there to reaffirm Italy's commitment to the need to conduct the U.N.'s Somalia mission "within the framework of the search for a political solution," a spokesman for the prime minister said.

Backed by helicopters, the Italian troops had fanned out in a wide arc from a former pasta factory on the road and had initially encountered little more resistance than stone-throwing by local youths. ANSA, which has a correspondent in Mogadishu, added that U.S. helicopters launched an attack shortly after midday in the area and that there had been exchanges of fire. [passage omitted]

De Klerk, Mandela Attend Joint Reception With Clinton

Receive Awards, Make Speeches

*MB0407201193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1915
GMT 4 Jul 93*

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Philadelphia, US July 4 SAPA—President F W de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela shook hands to a standing ovation after they made their acceptance speeches for the Liberty Medal award at a luncheon in Philadelphia on Sunday.

It was the first time they appeared together publicly during their separate visit to the US which has so far been wracked by controversy.

Mr. Mandela said at the luncheon that he hoped that once sanctions were lifted this would lead to US investments in South Africa, and strong trade links and technical transfers which would make a significant contribution to building a vibrant economy and a peaceful society in South Africa.

He hoped the World Bank and the IMF would also respond positively.

Mr. de Klerk said that both he and Mr. Mandela, who was a Xhosa, belonged to minority groups. But together, they belonged to a majority of moderate South Africans who had committed themselves to peace and finding a lasting democracy in South Africa.

Mr. de Klerk also spoke of minorities being protected from the abuse of power by majorities and he said that such a safeguard in the future constitution would be of critical importance to South Africans.

US President Bill Clinton is due to confer the Liberty Medal award at a ceremony on Sunday evening.

Their separate tours were marked by controversy over their failure to appear together with President Clinton at the White House.

Mandela: De Klerk Not Regarded as President

*MB0507140293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, is traveling back to South Africa from the United States after jointly receiving the Philadelphia Liberty Medal with the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela. Mr. Mandela is remaining in the United States to raise funds for the ANC's elections campaign for the first all-race elections in South Africa next year.

The feud between Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk continued in Philadelphia last night with Mr. Mandela saying that the ANC did not regard Mr. de Klerk as the

president of South Africa. He said Mr. de Klerk was seen as the president of a white minority which represented 15 percent of the population. He said 85 percent of the population had had no say in Mr. de Klerk's appointment.

Clinton Promises Support

*MB0307065093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Jul 93*

[Text] American President Bill Clinton says the United States will give South Africa strong economic and political support as soon as a transitional executive council is in place. Speaking in Washington after talks with President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] leader, Nelson Mandela, Mr. Clinton said he would also ask leaders of the world's seven richest industrialized nations to readmit South Africa to the world economy, once a nonracial democracy had been achieved, when he met them during the G-7 summit meeting in Tokyo next week. President de Klerk and Mr. Mandela had separate meetings with Clinton with each meeting lasting about 30 minutes.

Earlier the State President and the ANC leader held talks with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher, on the third day of their American visit. President de Klerk said after the talks that he was confident that South Africa would soon meet all the requirements set by the International Community for the lifting of the remaining sanctions against it. Bilateral issues and matters of common interest in the rest of Africa were also discussed.

Mr. Mandela said after his talks with Mr. Christopher that his organization would not allow any political party to hold the peace process to ransom and that constitutional negotiations should continue at all costs.

NP Official Criticizes Mandela Behavior on U.S. Trip

*MB0507145993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238
GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] Cape Town July 5 SAPA—The conduct of African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela in the USA reminded one of the proverbial bull in a china shop, the National Party's [NP] director of media liaison, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said on Monday.

In a statement reacting to reports that Mr. Mandela had, at an award ceremony in Philadelphia on Sunday, publicly accused President F W de Klerk of bad faith, Mr. van Schalkwyk said "Mr. Mandela's behaviour is definitely no credit to our country and definitely doesn't credit himself and the ANC".

According to reports, Mr. Mandela also said the ANC felt bound to maintain the sanctions "weapon" until a transitional executive council was firmly established.

Mr de Klerk reportedly responded that "I will take the points back to South Africa and we'll debate it out there".

Mr van Schalkwyk said it was clear Mr Mandela had fired the first salvo in the election campaign.

"The problem is, however, that he did so in a totally inappropriate forum. His inability to act as a South African leader instead of just a party-political leader has done him much harm."

Mr van Schalkwyk said in contrast with Mr Mandela's behaviour, "President de Klerk acted like the statesman he is".

Trip Said 'Blighted' by Political Agendas

MB0407092893 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 93 p 1

[By Edyth Bulbring, Washington]

[Text] Shabby party politicking thwarted an attempt by U.S. President Bill Clinton to turn this week's visit to America by President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela into a display of national unity that would unlock billions of rands in aid for South Africa.

The American hosts looked on in amazement as Mr. Mandela repeatedly snubbed Mr. de Klerk and the two leaders traded personal attacks in a visit fraught with tension.

One example was Mr. Mandela's refusal to be photographed with the two presidents on the White House steps.

The first, and probably only, occasion on which the two South Africans will be photographed together on this visit will be in Philadelphia today when Mr. Clinton awards them Liberty medals.

After separate meetings with both leaders at the Oval Office on Friday, Mr. Clinton promised:

- His support in lifting remaining economic and financial sanctions;
- U.S. socio-economic aid packages;
- To promote International Monetary Fund loans and World Bank involvement in SA; and
- To encourage U.S. private-sector investment.

Mr. Clinton also assured Mr. de Klerk he would press the G-7 countries to re-integrate South Africa into the world economy. However, the U.S. will only push for economic involvement in SA after there is a firm commitment to an election date and the transitional executive council has been established. The council will be the first stage of joint rule in the run-up to the April 27 elections next year.

The visit by Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela to Washington this week was initially billed as an occasion for the announcement of the lifting of sanctions.

But the trip was blighted from the start as both leaders kept a cool distance and pursued their own political agendas.

Mr. Mandela made no bones about his intention to spend two weeks in America to raise funds for the ANC, and to entrench his image as the only future leader of South Africa.

For Mr. de Klerk, the intent was to counter impressions that he represented the lame-duck government of the past and to assert himself as one of the co-leaders of the future.

On his arrival in Washington, Mr. Mandela stubbornly dictated the public debate on the lifting of sanctions by announcing in a television interview that they would only be lifted once legislation was passed in Parliament to implement the council.

He maintained this position despite Mr. de Klerk's insistence that simple agreement on a council would be sufficient.

Mr. Mandela's insistence on parliamentary approval will delay not only the lifting of sanctions, but also an IMF loan of \$850-million (about R[Rand]2.5-billion) to counter the loss of export earnings because of drought-relief programmes.

Party Negotiators Comment on Election Date Ratification

MB0207181993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 2 Jul 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—All South Africans will go to the polls for the first time on April 27 next year. The date was ratified by multiparty negotiators at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Friday. The occasion was a meeting of the negotiating forum, the parent body of the 26-party negotiating council.

Recommendations from the council which are adopted by the forum become binding on participants. "We are emerging from the negotiating forum with a deep sense of satisfaction," African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said afterwards. "What has been done (today) is what millions of people have been hoping for—the date of the election has been set. This news will reverberate across the country," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

"The day was another step in the process of developing a new democratic South Africa," the government's chief negotiator and Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer said afterwards. "The important next step is the drafting of the constitution and its consideration by

this process," he said referring to a council decision this week which mandated a group of experts to draw up a draft "first" or interim constitution. Mr. Meyer said if sufficient progress was made at a fast enough rate in the negotiations ahead the election date could even be brought forward.

But Friday's ratification of the date for the country's first non-racial election was not without incident.

The six members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) participating in democracy talks opposed the setting of the date. Two of them, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the Conservative Party [CP], were further and walked out of the negotiation chamber in protest. Except for the CP, the other Cosag members indicated on Friday they will be back in the negotiating council when it reconvenes in about two weeks time after a recess. The CP said it needed to consult with its principals before taking a decision. The leader of the CP delegation at the talks, Tom Langley, said in an interview the CP could either remain outside the talks or return. Another possibility was extra-parliamentary politics. Mr. Langley added that the two were not mutually exclusive.

According to reliable sources, the IFP and CP were unable to convince the four other Cosag members to join them in the walk-out.

Mr. Matthews told the forum as far as the IFP was concerned it couldn't "participate adequately" in the negotiations process until the draft constitution was on the table. The IFP still wanted the future form of state to be finalised as a priority. Mr. Matthews announced at the start of the day that the IFP would not participate in any of the proceedings until the draft constitution was presented for debate. Sources said they had information that the instructions to the delegation came directly from IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who had held a meeting with the IFP and kwaZulu delegations in Ulundi on Thursday night.

The only other party which had problems with the election date was the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]. PAC negotiator Patricia de Jille said while the PAC agreed to an election, they had to be held for a constituent assembly and that they couldn't take place before April 27 next year because it would mean insufficient time for parties to prepare.

The election date was adopted on Friday because a majority of the negotiators, 19 in total, argued that sufficient progress had been made in negotiations so far. Resolutions from the negotiating council on a number of substantial issues were adopted.

They dealt with a detailed list of constitutional issues which will underpin the new constitution, a transitional executive council in principle and instructions to a group of experts to draft legislation for the transition phase, the constitution-making process, violence, regions, human rights during the transition period, an independent electoral commission, an independent media commission,

and the repeal of legislation impeding free political activity and discriminatory legislation.

Mr. Ramaphosa said the ANC's National Working Committee would in the near future be looking at an "appropriate formula" on how to deal with the lifting of remaining international sanctions. The latest ANC position has been that as soon as the transitional executive council is installed the ANC will call for the lifting of sanctions. "The ANC will be making an announcement soon," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

Mr. Meyer added he had been in contact with State President F W de Klerk, who is in the United States, regularly in the past day and had kept him well-informed of developments on the negotiations front.

Mr. de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela will on Sunday receive the "Liberty Award" from US President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Meyer said as a result of Friday's forum a positive message could be conveyed to Mr. Clinton.

PAC To Join Elections Only if Constituent Assembly Voted On

MB0307141393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229
GMT 3 Jul 93

[Text] Butterworth July 3 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Saturday said it would participate in next year's elections "if and only if they are designed to establish a constituent assembly that will draw up a new constitution for a new state". Speaking from the Transkei in a telephone interview with SAPA, PAC chief spokesman Waters Toboti said his organisation would not participate in elections designed to produce an interim government and an interim constitution. "If that is what the April 27 1994 elections are all about, then you can surely count the PAC out. We will not contest any elections based on fallacious premises," said Mr. Toboti.

ANC's Yengeni Tells Supporters To Prepare To Fight Boers

MB0407220093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2143
GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] Pietermaritzburg July 4 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] supporters should disobey the government call to hand over their guns "as there is a war coming in the country", western Cape ANC secretary and Mkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] commander Tony Yengeni told hundreds of supporters in kwaXimba near Nagle Dam yesterday.

Yengeni said the storming of the World Trade Centre by the armed rightwing a fortnight ago showed that worse was still to come.

"Anyone who says to you the Boers will hand over power easily is lying to you. They are preparing for war. There

is no guarantee that the rightwing will not lock up the entire transitional executive authority and constituent assembly in future if they want to, as they did with the negotiating council," he said to an applause.

He said the solution is for ANC supporters to prepare for war as well.

"All members of the Youth League must learn to shoot. It does not matter if guns used for this are licensed or unlicensed. Don't hand over your guns to the police, we will need them. Teach the women to shoot as well so they become self-sufficient," he said.

Yengeni said Chris Hani, the late Communist Party chief, died a painful death without a bodyguard or gun to fight back.

"There must not be another Mkhonto we Sizwe cadre to die without fighting back. Be combat ready at all times. Whether in the toilet, bioscope [movie theater] or on your way to buying a newspaper, always have your gun on you."

He said crowds at rallies are dwindling because people were confused by leaders.

"At the World Trade Centre, instead of our leaders were confronting the Boers when they attacked, Cyril Ramaphosa and others hid under tables. Do not follow that example. If the Boers come, do not hide under tables, go and fight them. We will get our freedom through fighting and not through hiding under table."

He accused the media of having sensationalised the "Kill the Boer" slogan and having portrayed it as ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba's creation.

"It is our slogan. They must charge all of us for chanting it not Peter alone."

He asked those in the crowd who supported the continued chanting of the slogan to raise their hands and the entire stadium did.

IPF Calls For 121 Battalion To Withdraw From Natal

*MB0507150293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416
GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] Durban July 5 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IPF] has demanded the withdrawal of 121 Battalion from the Vulindlela region, near Pietermaritzburg, and its replacement by the SA Police's Internal Stability Unit. The IPF has in the past made repeated calls for the withdrawal of the battalion from its strongholds on the grounds that the unit's soldiers are sympathetic to the African National Congress [ANC]. This claim was repeated on Monday by Midlands IPF leader David Ntombela. "They're sympathetic to the ANC... We've had a lot of complaints about them," he said.

A statement from the IPF said the deployment of the "ethnic" battalion—121 Battalion comprises predominantly Zulus—had been done without adequate consultation and was a clear breach of the National Peace Accord. Ethnic SA Defence Force [SADF] units had an unfortunate track record of involvement in actions which were politically motivated against the IPF, the statement said. "The IPF has repeatedly requested the Goldstone Commission to investigate the role of ethnic units in violence in Natal."

Mr. Ntombela said the Patheni community believed 121 Battalion was linked to last Thursday's massacre of eight people in that township, near Richmond. He explained that 121 Battalion members had told Patheni residents not to "camp" out at night—a practice which involves keeping surveillance over volatile areas to prevent attacks. "121 says they'll do the job but when people don't camp they're killed," said Mr. Ntombela. Natal SADF liaison officers were unavailable for comment on Monday afternoon.

Police Respond to Demand

*MB0507195793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942
GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Durban July 5 SAPA—The SADF [South African Defense Force] has rejected Inkatha allegations of soldiers' involvement in a massacre in Patheni, near Richmond, and says senior officers will attend an emergency meeting in Ulundi this week to discuss claims of partisanship by the unit.

The Inkatha Freedom Party on Monday criticised 121 Battalion for its alleged involvement in violence and demanded the withdrawal of the unit from the Vulindlela region, near Pietermaritzburg. The IPF also called for the South African Police's Internal Stability Unit to replace the battalion.

In the past [words indistinct] are sympathetic to the African National Congress. This claim was repeated on Monday by Midlands IPF leader David Ntombela. [passage omitted]

IPF Central Committee Issues Resolution

*MB0507064893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2233
GMT 4 Jul 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text]

We, the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party praise and profoundly respect our president, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for the courage he displayed over decades in opposing apartheid, and, moreover, doing so within the scope of his deep conviction of what is right and what is wrong. We stand in awe of how again and again he is proved right. Now that the government and the ANC [African National Congress] have come together to sell South Africa down the river, we thank God that our president stands firm on the hallowed values for black liberation. We resolve:

1. To say to Mr F W de Klerk, the state president, that he is wrong. And that his receding back into the ANC camp will go down in history as a failure to deliver the promise of his February 2, 1990 speech;
2. To say to Dr Mandela, president of the ANC, that it is tragic that a man who came out of jail after suffering so much for us, should take courses of action that divide the country, which thrust it to the very brink of civil war, and which could yet bring shame to the whole black struggle for liberation.

Resolution 2

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] having considered the whole of the current political situation in South Africa and having reviewed the negotiation process, We resolve:

1. To applaud the IFP negotiators' stand in rejecting the historically absurd attempt to set a date for an election before our country even has a new constitution;
2. To applaud the IFP negotiation team's stand to reject the negotiating council's resolution of 30th June 1993 for being altogether inadequate as an instruction to the technical committee on constitutional matters, in its task of drawing up a draft constitution;
3. To call upon the technical committee on constitutional matters to consider the serious implications of taking instructions which cover only a portion of the country's political opinion and which would result in its work going down in history as part of the problem in the country, and not as part of the solution.

Resolution 3

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party stand appalled at the sudden betrayal of trust on the part of the South African Government when it put the full might of the state behind the ANC/South African Communist Party alliance's determination to establish a constituent assembly, which any majority party could dominate, and which will specifically be established to act as both the parliament and the constitution making body for the country. We resolve:

1. To inform the state president that he must withdraw from this disastrous position of preparing the way for an election where in all likelihood, a political party will write the constitution, eschewing policies and issues widely relevant in the country, and which impinge on

meaningful political change and the lives and security of ordinary people and their general welfare.

2. To warn the state president that he would, by his present course of actions, gravely undermine the purpose and objectives of the multi-party talks to determine certain constitutional principles which were to be fixed and immutable. For this reason the people of this country will reject the establishment of a constituent assembly which attempts to reverse the gains and agreements of the multi-party talks.
3. To urge all South Africans to rally behind the call for a true democracy based on federal principles, and to reject the ANC/South African Communist Party alliance call for a unitary state which could serve as a basis for the establishment of a socialist state under one-party rule.

Resolution 4

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party see the gravity of the situation into which the connivance of ANC/South African Communist Party alliance/South African Government bilateralism has thrust South Africa. We resolve to call upon the South African Government:

1. To realise that the negotiating process must now be halted to enable the question of what sufficient consensus should mean in respect of substantive issues relating to the constitution for a new South Africa, and to assess what it would mean, to go ahead without the participation of political parties representing at least half of the future electorate;
2. To have the will now to develop the capacity of actually governing during this interim phase when negotiations for the future are taking place;
3. To take effective control of the country's security forces and act against violence;
4. To bring about the dissolution of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); ANC military wing] and to bluntly tell the ANC that it has either to choose between going on with the armed struggle or shed its armed pretences and get on with the negotiation process;
5. To meet with the IFP to examine a way forward for South Africa and to pre-empt the decisions being taken which drastically reduce the flexibility needed to progress incrementally through negotiations and elections;
6. To support the IFP's drive for the holding of an election under a final constitution no later than September 1994, and to recognise the black South Africans are just not willing to wait for their rightful role in determining how this country shall be run while members of the government seek to extend their political life in some kind of government of national unity where they would be thrown crumbs from the ANC's political table.

Resolution 5

We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party note the statement of the secretary-general of the OAU and the decisions of the liberation committee.

We express our appreciation to OAU for the support it gave in the struggle against apartheid.

South Africa is now at a stage where multi-party negotiations are taking place to create a non-racial, democratic constitution for South Africa.

The international community, including the Commonwealth, the European Economic Community, the United Nations and the OAU have adopted a policy of impartiality and non-interference towards all parties during the stage at which preparations are being made for free and fair elections.

The Central Committee considers the call for an appeal to launch an election fund to support liberation movements recognised by the OAU, i.e. the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], to be a breach of its stated policy of impartiality and of assurances to that effect made to all political parties in South Africa.

The perception of bias evinced by the resolution undermines efforts by the OAU peace monitors to maintain a credible image of impartiality during this pre-election stage.

We call on the oau to re-consider the resolution adopted by the liberation committee and to desist from any actions which might exacerbate an already volatile and difficult climate in our country.

Resolution 6

We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party call on the chairman of the National Peace Accord, Mr John Hall, to investigate how it was possible for a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe who is facing bank robbery charges and having escaped from custody, to be employed as a peace monitor by the Regional Dispute Resolution Committee [RDRC] in Natal.

The Central Committee is astonished that the individual was able to retain his position within the RDRC for more than 11 months while a fugitive from justice.

Resolution 7

We the members of the Central Committee of the IFP express our profound shock and horror at the massacre that occurred on July 1, 1993 in the Phateni area in Hlanganani region near Richmond. This massacre which included the killing of two babies surpasses in horror anything that has happened in the past.

The Central Committee is at a loss to understand the mentality of killers who have been so brutalised as to commit such unspeakable crimes.

The Central Committee expresses its profound condolences to the families of the bereaved.

The Central Committee reiterates its call for the disbandment of MK and other private armies; that the police must relentlessly pursue those responsible and bring them to justice.

The Central Committee calls on all the people of South Africa to resist the purveyors of violence who pose a serious threat to peace and democracy.

It is this continuation of serial killings of our people which makes it difficult to imagine how it is possible to campaign in the forthcoming election in the midst of such horrors which are going on almost on a daily basis in the region of kwaZulu/Natal.

DP Youth Hold National Congress, Discuss Individual Rights

*MB0407134393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242
GMT 4 Jul 93*

[Text] Bloemfontein July 4 SAPA—The DP [Democratic Party] Youth would become more confident, outspoken and courageous in its stand for its beliefs, Democratic Party National Chairman Colin Douglas said in his closing address to the national congress outside Bloemfontein on Sunday.

Mr. Douglas said that the DP had played a facilitative role, been the “nice guys” bringing others together, but it now faced an election in which the values it believed in could only be protected by the Democratic Party. These values were at risk and in danger with any other party in South Africa.

The DP Youth would be bold and serious about its philosophies. It was interested in the ordinary individual. Everything depended on the right of the individual and nothing justified the elimination of the rights of individuals.

Mr. Douglas said that what united the National Party, African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party were that they were all nationalists. They were all interested in power and their own people and groups. Mr. Douglas said the DP Youth were the people with ideas. They understood that freedom lay with the individual.

Issue Document on Disadvantaged

*MB0407134593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309
GMT 4 Jul 93*

[Text] Bloemfontein July 4 SAPA—The fact that the Democratic Party [DP] was still perceived as a white party that did not actively address the problems of the underprivileged in South Africa was the single, most inhibitory, factor to the party’s growth, according to a document of the DP Youth’s national congress held near Bloemfontein at the week-end.

The document noted that the composition of the DP had changed dramatically by the inclusion of underprivileged members of South African society and that the approach of the party should change accordingly.

That the party is not a party solely for whites was evidenced by the fact that about 75 per cent of the 250 delegates to the congress were not white.

This was also reflected when Miss Patricia Zwane (eastern Transvaal region) and Mr. Sipho Ngcobo (Natal Midlands) were elected national vice-chairmen by the congress. They convincing defeated Mr. Labou Labuschagne and Mr. Louis Coetzee, of northern Transvaal. Mr. Coetzee was unanimously elected national campus co-ordinator.

Mr. Ngcobo, a former high-profile member of the African National Congress, said there was "100 per cent good support" for democratic values among the youth, but the democratic values in other parties did not exist for people "on the ground".

Miss Zwane emphasised the importance of promoting women and the youth in the expansion of the DP.

The congress expressed the view that the DP was the only political organisation that could bring peace, harmony and prosperity to all, but only if it formed part of the government.

The document stated that the DP would only rid itself of the stigma of its past image if it was seen to be actively involved in the issues that most affect people, and if it achieved concrete results.

It exhorted all DP members, including the youth, to use their power and influence to the advancement of all members of society, but especially the underprivileged. They were asked to account for their efforts and to become community activists, without compromise of their principles.

The regions are to be asked to mandate the national chairman, Mr. Colin Douglas, to have such a resolution adopted by the DP's national congress.

Swazi Plane Hijacker To Leave Hospital 6 Jul

MB0507174693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The 23-year-old hijacker who was shot at Jan Smuts Airport last night when police stormed the plane he'd commandeered is expected to be released from hospital tomorrow. Meanwhile, the pilot and the passenger, who were wounded in the shootout on the Royal Swazi Airways aircraft, are in a stable condition. This report from Arlene Wainstein and cameraman Gerhard Botes.

[Begin Wainstein recording] Under police guard in a Kempton Park hospital today, the Mozambican hijacker is an extremely lucky man, while the captain, New

Zealander Mr. James Farquharson, has multiple fractures to his right leg, and one of the passengers, Mr. Glenn Dunkley, was shot in the arm. The hijacker sustained only slight injuries even though he was shot in the head. [passage omitted]

Police Find 20 More Dead in East Rand on 5 Jul

MB0507195393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1920 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 5 SAPA—Another 20 people have died in East Rand townships. Since 6.20 pm Monday [5 July] police patrols found a total of 20 bodies in Katlehong and Thokoza. Spokeswoman Lt Janine Smith said some of the men had been burnt and beaten to death. Five were killed in an ambush on a minibus taxi.

"The first were three bodies at Thokoza hostel, 10 minutes later the minibus was shot at in Black Reef Road, Voorpos Section, Katlehong, close to the Leondale bridge," said Lt Smith.

At 7.17pm three burnt bodies were found at Mavimbela, Section K, Katlehong. Minutes later two more bodies were found nearby, having been beaten to death.

Single corpse finds took place in the following quarter of a hour—another burnt in Mavimbela, one beaten to death in Nhlapo Section, Katlehong and another burnt at a garage in Khumalo Street. In the 16 minutes after 8pm, police found two burnt bodies at Thokoza hostel and another two at the Khumalo Street garage.

Lt Smith said violence-related deaths in these townships totalled 44 since Friday.

2 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0207135593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC's Mboweni Proposes Reconstruction Levy—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 July in a page 10 editorial remarks that Tito Mboweni, of the African National Congress (ANC) Department of Economic Planning has proposed the idea of a "reconstruction levy," which THE STAR believes is "not necessarily an outlandish suggestion," but the issue needs to be handled with circumspection." Mboweni "cannot be faulted" when he says that colonialism and apartheid created disparities—including land deprivation—and that "there is a need to create a more equal society." However, THE STAR warns that a reconstruction tax, "like affirmative action, could end up benefiting the wrong people if its application is faulty or misdirected. Mboweni's views do not represent ANC policy, but they are

important in giving substance to the debate on reconstruction. As he himself puts it, the costs will be enormous, but they will have to be faced if South Africa is to re-build a society based on justice, national reconciliation and solidarity."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Responsible for Constitutional Progress—"Both the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the white right want things their way, now, or else," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 July. "Not only is their intolerance mutually exclusive, but neither will get its way, however strong their threats of violence." Concerning constitutional compromises reached at the World Trade Center, BUSINESS DAY believes "much of the credit for progress so far must go to the ANC." "It has granted the NP [National Party], Inkatha and other parties positions in a government of national unity for five years after the elections, and possibly longer. It has abandoned the idea of a centralised state to meet demands by the NP, and particularly Inkatha, for regional powers. It has agreed that the constituent assembly it will dominate will be bound in advance by some constitutional principles negotiated before the election."

SOWETAN

Undemocratic for Negotiating Council To Draft Constitution—"The Government and especially the ANC have been bending over backwards to accommodate Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group]," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 July. "As a result the ANC has backtracked significantly on fundamental issues such as regionalism and now the manner in which the constitution is to be drafted and by whom. The fundamental flaw of the negotiation process is that the negotiating council has not been elected and therefore lacks legitimacy. To suggest, as this week's compromise seems to be saying, that these people should draft a constitution which would be binding to a future constitution-making body or constituent assembly is not only plain silly and undemocratic but very dangerous. Legitimacy resides in the vote, and the only body competent to make such far-reaching constitutional decisions is one that should first have submitted itself to an election."

NEW NATION

Liberation Movement Must Break With Those Stalling Talks—While Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 2-8 July in its page 26 editorial acknowledges the "nobleness" of making the multiparty talks as representative as possible, NEW NATION questions "the wisdom of rendering the process vulnerable to the antics of smaller parties." The right-wing occupation of the World Trade Center "happened precisely because of the growing confidence of the rightwing and other fringe parties that they can successfully hold the talks to ransom." "What we are seeing therefore is a forum that

is no longer a forum for negotiations but of brinkmanship and one which is likely to be the furnace of future violence." "It is a sobering thought that if we do not wake up to the hard reality that is facing us, we may end up with a situation where all that the people gained through the struggle could be taken away by a cabal of black and white rightwingers whose only commitment is to their personal aggrandisement." NEW NATION believes the liberation movement has a responsibility to "break with all those parties that are stalling the talks."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

More 'Subtle' Political Approach Needed With Right-Wing—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 2-8 July in a page 12 editorial comments on the right-wing occupation of the World Trade Center and the decision about whom to arrest, saying this decision "is properly made by attorneys-general and policemen on the basis of evidence before them, not by politicians who want to flex their muscles." "What we need from political leaders is a dual strategy that, firstly, demonstrates that they will deal strongly with those who transgress the law, and, secondly, reaches out to more reasonable elements of the rightwing and separates them from those who want only war." A "more subtle political approach" is needed as well as offering the rightwing "some carrots for participating in the normal political process."

BEELD

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 June in a page 12 editorial says the rightwing's "uncontrolled barbarism" at the World Trade Center "ought to prove to rightwing leaders how dangerous their political game is." Right-wing leaders have created among their followers "expectations of self-determination in a 'national state' when they ought to know these expectations can never be fulfilled." If right-wing leaders do not accept "truth, peace, and discipline as being more important than self-interest and lust for power" then they are "probably heading for a more violence eruption of hate and barbarism than that of last week, because they are playing with fire."

Moderates Must Stand Together—In a column on page 13 of the same issue of BEELD, Thinus Prinsloo writes "In the midst of all the questions being asked over Friday's fiasco, the message emerging from the World Trade Center and the First National Bank [FNB] stadium is simply that white and black moderates will have to stand up and be counted... The more than 3,000 shrieking, howling white demonstrators who descended on the trade center last Friday and occupied the hall in which a negotiated settlement was being discussed represent one side of the explosive political reality of this country. The more than 80,000 blacks who recently attended the funeral service of the murdered Mr. Chris Hani at the FNB stadium outside Soweto and the riotous mobs outside who burned whites to death in a house represent the other side. Part of the problem is that the

more than 3,000 whites at Kempton Park and the more than 80,000 blacks at the FNB stadium do not see or hear each other. Extremists on both sides are caught in a cycle of hatred." "On Friday even Mr. Eugene Terreblanche tried in vain at one stage to call his followers to some kind of order. That is an indication of the fuse he is playing with. At the FNB stadium the ANC's Cyril Ramaphosa made an earnest but unheeded plea to the crowd outside not to resort to violence, yet still whites were murdered and policemen stoned and extensive damage was caused." "That underlines the necessity for white, black, and colored South Africans who want a negotiated settlement to stand together," concludes Prinsloo. "Their message will have to be heard, otherwise their hopes for the future run the risk of being engulfed in anarchy."

Right-Wing Should Leave Space For 'Political Movement'—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 30 June in a page 12 editorial says: "General Constand Viljoen says that the Afrikaner needs a cooling-off period in an own homeland. He also pleads for a flexible form of confederation. Mr. Fanie Jacobs of the Conservative Party [CP] says, however, his party does not immediately insist on a confederation. From this one can deduce that the CP wants a sovereign state without any further ties with its neighbors. General Viljoen seems to be keeping his back door open." "The argument is simple: Whether or not it is a 'cooling-off' state or a sovereign state, borders will have to be defined." "Both Viljoen and Jacobs should know that this step could become irreversible. Who says that federal South Africa would accept such a homeland after 10-15 years." "It is important for the right-wing not to adopt such an absolute stance, leaving them no space for political movement and sentencing their people to possible separation and civil war."

Right-Wing Actions 'Unacceptable'—A second editorial on the same page states: "The total disregard for law and order displayed by some right-wingers is shocking, in the light of developments at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park." "This attitude is unacceptable. Through their actions they are placing themselves above the law and this can only lead to anarchy. What the country desperately needs is firm action against all transgressors of the law, not only against the right-wing."

Editorial Views Poor Standard Of Human Resources— "According to an international poll among 15 countries, South Africa's competitiveness in the world fell from the eighth to 11th place over the past 12 months," notes a third editorial on the same page. "The poor standard of the country's human resources continues to pose the biggest threat to development." "Over the past month alone the majority of black workers did not work on 31 May and 16 June, and they will probably heed COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] call for mass action protest tomorrow. Add to this the fact that black pupils have only completed approximately 10 percent of their syllabi so far this year and this will begin to explain why the standard of our labor corps is rated so poorly internationally."

3,4 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries
MB0407193493

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Negotiators Lauded for Approving Election Date—"In the face of persistent opposition from the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag]—spearheaded by the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Conservative Party—the big boys decided to force the pace of the transition train, with or without all passengers aboard," states the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 3 July in a page 8 editorial. "Quite simply, the major players have decided they can no longer be held hostage by the smaller parties. They are calculating that it will not lead to permanent withdrawals from negotiations. It is a risky strategy. But on balance it appears it was necessary at this time. What really matters is that the stalled talks process is seen to regain impetus, and that the transition begins in earnest." The paper then adds that "we believe the Government and ANC [African National Congress] have taken the correct decision" towards that end. "It is a decision in the national interest, and should therefore enjoy widespread public understanding," concludes the editorial.

SUNDAY STAR

De Klerk, Mandela Chided for Pettiness During U.S. Visit—"South Africa's two most important political leaders are carrying on as if America isn't big enough for both of them," begins a page 26 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 4 July. "The petty display of irritation and point-scoring during the Mandela/De Klerk visit must baffle the international community after the encouraging show of solidarity between the Government and ANC at the World Trade Centre this week. Such posturing might be reasonable back home where they are positioning themselves for the election. But in the world spotlight it has absolutely no place as international investor confidence in South Africa could be swayed by their every word and gesture." "The negotiators back home did their bit this week today it is up to Mandela and De Klerk to inspire the confidence investors need when sanctions finally do come to an end," concludes the SUNDAY STAR editorial.

SUNDAY TIMES

Agreement on Constitutional Principles Viewed—"The constant posturing at the World Trade Centre, and the simmering rebellion of the right wing, have obscured the extraordinary success of South Africa's political parties in crafting a constitution that faithfully follows the mainstream Western liberal-democratic models," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 4 July in a page 20 editorial. The constitutional principles the parties agreed on "are not immune to criticism, but the liberal agenda has been substantially fulfilled, and the socialist agenda wisely abandoned." "The constitutional principles take us closer to the American and German models than to any of the calamitous socialist models that

were once held up as examples for South Africa to follow." Amid the optimism, "two great dangers lie ahead. The first is that the rightwingers, having discerned correctly that the end of white rule is only months away, will try to sabotage the transition, as many local councils have threatened to do; the second is that South Africa's endemic racism may poison the election campaign, and play into the hands of both left-wing and right-wing racists." "A very high degree of leadership will be required to deal with these dangers, but the adoption of the constitutional principles has shown how much can be achieved when there is a will to do so," concludes the SUNDAY TIMES editorial.

6 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries
MB0607135893

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

U.S. 'Kept Patience' With South Africa—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 6 July refers to the "public relations gaffes" made by President F.W. de Klerk and African National Congress (ANC) President Nelson Mandela in the United States, saying: "Intentionally or not, they gave the impression of being less than harmonious, and consequently wasted an opportunity to really enthuse the world about our miraculous progress from certain disaster to possible nonracial redemption." But **THE STAR** warns against overreaction to the "perceived chilliness and churlishness" in Washington and Philadelphia. The outcome of the De Klerk-Mandela visit is that President Clinton "has promised to help wherever he can, and has undertaken to put us and our economic future on the agenda of the next G-7 meeting. We could not have asked for a great deal more, and if there are those Americans who are confused by the lack of warmth between the National Party and ANC leaders, there are enough U.S. experts to explain it to them." The "U.S. trip was not a disaster, and for that we should be grateful to the Americans who kept patience with us."

'Divergence' Between Trade Union Movement, ANC—A second editorial on the same page notes the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA) "has fired a warning shot across the ANC's bows by resolving to sever its ties with the organization after next year's scheduled nonracial election for a government of national unity." NUMSA's decision "reflects growing anxiety in the trade union movement that an ANC government, or a government in which the ANC will be the dominant party, may pursue policies which are inimical to the interests of workers." **THE STAR** also believes NUMSA's reaffirmation of its commitment to nationalization is "another sign of divergence between the trade union movement and the ANC." "NUMSA is right to distrust governments, but it should reassess its assumption that nationalisation will benefit the workers. Nationalisation may provide immediate gratification for a labour aristocracy at the expense of

the vast bulk of workers as well as the capitalist bosses. But, apart from frightening potential investors away, it will achieve little else."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk, Mandela U.S. Trip Viewed—De Klerk's and Mandela's main achievement in coming to the U.S. this week "lies not in the decorations around their necks or even in the citations in their briefcases," states the Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 5 July in a page 8 editorial. "Indeed, the principal benefit to South Africa from the two leaders' US landfall is not to be found in inscriptions on medals or even in signatures on paper. For the understanding reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the brightest baubles being brought back from the US this week. Unwritten and unsigned as it may be, the rapprochement with IMF MD [managing director] Michel Camdessus outranks the ceremonies in both Washington and Philadelphia in its potential for directly improving day-to-day life in South Africa."

SOWETAN

'Frightening' Violence—"A frightening pattern of violence is starting to emerge as the country prepares for its first truly democratic elections," begins the Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 5 July in a page 6 editorial. "There is a disturbingly steady escalation in the incidence of 'political' violence since it became clear that the multi-party negotiating forum was going to set April 27 as the date for the elections. If this pattern continues, the elections will not be free and fair. It has thus become imperative that the negotiating forum turn its full attention to the violence and acts decisively against it."

De Klerk, Mandela U.S. Trip Viewed—An editorial on the same page of the 5 July **SOWETAN** states that "black South Africans will understandably be unhappy about the joint Liberty Award that was given to President F W de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela in America yesterday. The American public, who nominate the recipients of the annual award, should not have given De Klerk the same honour as Mandela. De Klerk, as leader of the ruling National Party, did not abolish apartheid out of the goodness of his heart, but because of the struggle that was waged by the people of South Africa as symbolised by the 27-year prison sentence Mandela served."

Black Groups Take Right-Wing 'Bait'—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 6 July believes the "tactics of rightwing forces are clear: provoke a race war which could derail negotiations and plunge the country into chaos." "Regrettably, members of some black political organisations are taking the bait. ANC Western Cape General Secretary Mr Tony Yengeni, for instance, finds it easier to play on people's emotions than to provide them with proper understanding and guidance. His hot-headed call to arms to members of the ANC Youth League at a rally in Pietermaritzburg last weekend is as foolish as it is dangerous."

Angola

Portuguese Nationals Leave Huambo for Sao Tome

MB0307052093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Report from Sao Tome and Principe by Radio Angola correspondent Africano Neto, including interview with Christophe Harnische, International Committee of the Red Cross representative in Angola, on 2 July; place not given—recorded; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] Some of the Portuguese citizens repatriated from Huambo have already arrived in Sao Tome and Principe, while others are on their way to Lisbon. Our correspondents Africano Neto and Alberto Ricardo report from Sao Tome:

[Neto] Good evening, Radio Angola listeners. A total of 59 foreign nationals arrived in Sao Tome this afternoon from Huambo as part of an International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] operation. They were exhausted and visibly sad. Most of the 59 repatriated citizens are children and old people, whose ages range from 60 to 80 years old. Neither Sao Tomean nor Cape Verdean citizens were lucky enough to abandon Huambo captivity in this third operation. Nevertheless, ICRC Representative in Angola Christophe Harnische believes that citizens from those two Lusophone African countries will leave the capital of the central plateau within the next few days. The ICRC official said the repatriation operation would continue, but warned that he himself would have to present a concrete working plan to the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Harnische] The Huambo operation has been concluded and we will be leaving for Luanda, but next week we will be presenting another plan to the Angolan Government and UNITA concerning the evacuation of foreign nationals. We know that there are Sao Tomean and Cape Verdean citizens who want to leave. In principle, there should be no problem about the evacuation of these citizens.

[Neto] Including the operations carried out yesterday and today, 323 foreign nationals have already been moved from Huambo [words indistinct] but there is no quoting the sources, following requests to Radio Angola by many foreign nationals who left Huambo and are in the Sao Tomean capital in transit to Portugal.

Savimbi Allegedly Orders Troops To Take Cuito by 13 Jul

MB0307201293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jul 93

[Text] Jonas Savimbi has ordered his men to take Cuito by 13 July. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military leaders have moved three

battalions from Moxico, Lunda Norte, and Lunda Sul Provinces in the direction of Bie. Those troops have gone to reinforce the rebel forces which have been keeping the city under siege for more than five months. As a result of Jonas Savimbi's order, shelling resumed today with unprecedented intensity. Radio Angola's Bie Province correspondent learned this from Brigadier (Alfredo Ukula), Angolan Armed Forces commander for Bie Province:

[Begin (Ukula) recording] (?We are making efforts) to deny them what they have planned as the final attack. The final attack has been a desperate operation by UNITA [words indistinct] to occupy Bie, because the majority of UNITA leaders come from this area. In view of that, UNITA has regrouped two battalions from Moxico and one from Canfunfo to carry out operations here in Cuito [words indistinct]. [end recording]

UNITA Radio Reports Military Successes in Huila Province

MB0207143593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] The glorious red berets of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have taken and are now in full control of (Malipi) position, 8 km north of Quipungo town, Huila Province, formerly held by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops. This occurred on 27 June. (Domingos Muquengue), Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Huila Province, reports:

[Begin (Muquengue) recording] The political and military situation in Huila Province for June 1993. On 27 June, the patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces attacked (Malipi) area, 12 [figure as heard] km north of Quipungo town. After clashes lasting 25 minutes, the enemy fled in disarray, leaving four soldiers killed and assorted war materiel on the ground. After letting their colleagues run in humiliation from FALA's red beret forces, a FAPLA unit having from Quipungo town met with the same fate that day. Our forces captured one AK-47 rifle, one G-3 rifle, seven shells for 60 mm mortars, three [name indistinct] ammunition boxes, 600 rounds of ammunition for AK weapons, and three backpacks.

On 23 June, a Land Rover vehicle of the Riot Police activated a mine between (Huila Commune) and Cangolo. Six riot policemen were killed and the vehicle was completely destroyed.

We would also like to report that Eduardo dos Santos' communist forces in Matala are not receiving the necessary support from their commanders and have been revolting against their chiefs over the last few days. Food and money shortages are the principal reasons for it. Everything is in disarray and FAPLA soldiers are constantly fleeing to their homes. [end recording]

FALA Takes FAPLA's Pinde Forward Post 2 Jul
MB0207144693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's red beret forces today attacked and took the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] forward post at Pinde, some 6 km west of the city of Saurimo. This occurred at 0030 today. After clashes lasting 30 minutes, the enemy forces left 16 soldiers confirmed killed and assorted military equipment on the ground. Our forces also captured 23-year-old FAPLA soldier Joao Carlitos, who was born in Malango, Lunda Sul Province. Muti Iacavela, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports:

[Begin Iacavela recording] The forces led by chieftain Jose Eduardo dos Santos, civilian commander-in-chief of the notorious FAPLA troops, continue to score defeats. At 0030 today, the glorious, patriotic, and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] successfully attacked the FAPLA forward post at Pinde, some 6 km west of the city of Saurimo. After clashes lasting 35 minutes, the enemy left 16 soldiers confirmed killed on the ground. Our forces also captured 23-year-old Joao Carlitos, who was born in Malango, Lunda Sul Province, seven AK weapons, one RPG-7 rocket launcher with four shells, six AK clips, and assorted ammunition.

As we make this report, the (?FAPLA forces) are panicking uncontrollably because of the presence of red beret forces in the area. We shall be back. Long live the FALA forces! Long live General Savimbi! [end recording]

Attack Kills 2

MB0207203193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Two persons were killed in Malange today as a result of long range artillery shelling by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces. Jonas Savimbi's men desperately tried to prevent supplies intended for needy people from arriving, thereby aggravating the living conditions of the city's residents. In Lunda Sul Province, hungry UNITA forces continue to massacre innocent civilians and to steal their cattle. Carlos Ferreira provides the details in a report from Saurimo:

[Begin Ferreira recording] In Pinde village today, two people lost their lives and another three suffered serious wounds in the wake of yet another barbarous operation by the UNITA forces early this morning. Jonas Savimbi's men took an unspecified number of cows and pigs into the bush, after causing extensive damage to countless homes. In another development, more than 30 people seriously wounded by UNITA are now undergoing treatment at Lunda Sul Provincial Hospital. Sources in the hospital have disclosed that an average of

(?25) patients are admitted daily as a result of increased UNITA atrocities against peasants. [end recording]

UNITA Reports Capture of 'Secret' Government Document

MB0407205893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] red beret forces carried out a spectacular operation in Cabinda on 30 June. The operation was carried out between Chimbuande and Subantando, and it resulted in the capture of a secret document issued by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] Interior Ministry and Ministry of State Security, Minse, which had been sent to all provincial commissariats and diplomatic representations abroad. Felix Miranda, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports:

[Begin Miranda recording] According to our correspondent in Cabinda, the red beret forces carried out an operation in the southern part of the enclave on 30 June [words indistinct] they captured a diplomatic letter containing a (?secret) document [words indistinct] by the Luanda government and sent to all political commissariats and diplomatic representations abroad. The document carries the legible signature of Council of Ministers Secretary Jose Leitao, who is also (?adviser) to President Eduardo dos Santos. In it, the Futungo de Belas Palace openly reported the degradation in social administration [words indistinct] and the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff's incapacity to settle the problem militarily.

The FAA forces are on the way down, the document states. In a reference to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops, it said the enemy [words indistinct] Cuanza Norte Province, where Dondo District is now under threat. It has completely besieged Menongue, Cuito-Bie, Malange, and Luena. In an allusion to mercenaries, the document says allies will help liberate Soyo.

At another point, the document states that, after many [words indistinct] to minimize the FAA's defeats and the FAA General Staff's incapacity, the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] president has ordered all provincial governors and diplomatic representation chiefs to denigrate UNITA and tarnish its credibility. They must also seek targets and carry out [word indistinct] operations, against the people [words indistinct] UNITA. They must resort to all possible means to tarnish the image of Dr. Savimbi and the UNITA military wing. They must promote interviews and news conferences blaming UNITA for the resumption of war in Angola. Inside the country, they must cooperate with the FAA forces to plant mines in plantations and explosive devices in public places. After an attack by UNITA, the military must become civilians and [words indistinct] media.

This is not all, though: another document, bearing number 0143/93 PR, meaning Presidency of the Republic, dated (27 June), with reference to document 0138/93, issued on 23 June and addressed to the embassies, which are also [words indistinct] FALA in the Soyo war theater, that the Futungo de Belas Palace-led organ carefully details what could be the stages of an attempt to retake Soyo, its forces shamefully mixed with mercenaries [words indistinct] Republic of Zaire for some operations that are already known to our military command in this area, which will allow us to report it at a later stage, for reasons linked to operational dynamics and to guarantee success for the red beret forces, which are always ready for anything, whether it be during the day or at night. [end recording]

Government Reports 300 UNITA Troops Killed in Malange

MB0407055793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] Angolan government forces claim to have killed 300 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops in an offensive against the besieged northern city of Malange.

The Angolan News Agency, ANGOP, reports from Luanda that the government forces confiscated a large quantity of weapons and several vehicles. The army says that although UNITA has been driven from the city the situation in the area remains a cause for concern since the movement still controls numerous towns. Attempts to retake diamond mines in the north-eastern provinces of Lunda Sul and Lunda Norte from UNITA have been unsuccessful.

Officials Praise U.S. National Day, Relations

MB0407210993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Statements by Information Minister Hendrik Vaal Neto, Justice Minister Paulo Chipilica, and Generoso de Almeida, governor of the National Bank of Angola, at a ceremony marking the U.S.' Independence Day—place not given]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] U.S. Independence Day was celebrated in Angola for the first time today. The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco, some of his ministers, and foreign diplomats to our country. On behalf of the prime minister, Information Minister Hendrik Vaal Neto noted the importance of the date for those peoples following the path of democracy and reiterated the need for the U.S. administration to help the winds of democracy reach Angola.

[Begin Neto recording] It is very important that we are here today to mark the 4th of July, U.S. Independence Day. This is very important because it comes soon after Angola's recognition by the U.S. Government. I must say

that the most important [words indistinct] that we have to recognize is that when an ambassador says, for instance, that we are here to celebrate the victory of unity among the states, it should be noted they had to face the same difficulties we are going through today. Those were compared and unity ultimately emerged triumphant in America. Like our U.S. ambassador here, we also believe that we can and will win. May the United States be willing to help us toward that end. That is the call we make on the United States. By the same token, the American people have always been friendly toward the Angolan people. What happened at the government level was a mere misunderstanding. Let the American Government and people now help us render our peace and democracy more solid. Let the United States help us strengthen our democracy and territorial, as well as political, integrity. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Justice Minister Dr. Paulo Chipilica and Generoso de Almeida, National Bank of Angola [BNA] governor, who also attended the ceremony, also noted the importance of change in Angolan-U.S. relations. [passage omitted]

[Begin Chipilica recording] As is well known, the United States achieved independence with a declaration on the rights of man. That movement began in France, acquired greater dimensions in the United States, and has since expanded to many other parts. I even find some similarities between what happened then and the most important historic times we are experiencing now. These times are important because we held democratic elections six months ago which the United Nations adjudged to have been free and fair and because Angola is going through such historic times as to achieve diplomatic relations with and recognition of its legitimately elected government by the world's greatest superpower, which is, in practical terms, a source of support to the whole world today. This is most important.

The events we are commemorating here today are very significant. The diplomatic representative [not further identified] has established an analogy between what the Angolan people experience today and what the U.S. people have already managed to overcome. Today, they have a solid democracy and, above all, they have attained great social and economic development. To us, then, it is a great incentive that this date is being celebrated here under these circumstances. It is a great incentive to us in our quest to overcome all the difficulties we are still facing. As UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has said, it is sad to think that Angola should be losing 1,000 lives every day. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Announcer] Meanwhile, BNA Governor Generoso de Almeida has said he believes there are new prospects for economic and financial contacts with U.S. and other financial institutions.

[Begin De Almeida recording] As you know, the United States is one of greatest powers in the world. For political

reasons, U.S. financing prospects were blocked for a time. Now, this political opening will help us find solutions and financing currently required for development purposes. It is also necessary to note that Angola is a great economic partner of the United States. It has many investments and they account for a large slice of our foreign exchange (?account). That type of relation has suffered due to a lack of dialogue and economic contacts. The fact that the United States has recognized Angola has opened good prospects for us to maintain a healthy financial dialogue which will permit the easy establishment of bilateral economic and financial relations, which, in turn, will indeed benefit our country. [end recording]

Political Observers Criticize OAU for MPLA Support

MB0307122593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Jul 93

[Text] The OAU's latest summit has just wound up in Cairo, the Egyptian capital. Genuine Angolans continue wondering about what course of action the OAU wishes to take. This is what Jamba-based elders and political observers in M'banza Congo, capital of Angola's northern Zaire Province, think about it: To the elders, the real causes of renewed war are either poorly understood or ignored by the international community, including the OAU, which should follow closely the Angolan problem in its capacity as an international African organization. The OAU should make a valuable contribution to the resolution of the problem. Failing that, it should at least make a realistic contribution to its resolution. Yesterday speaking to Armando Ferramenta, of our central news desk, the elders noted that unfortunately nothing like that is happening and they made the following call to the OAU: It would be a good thing if, even in the face of difficulties, the OAU realized that Angola is completely lacking in national unity, harmonious coexistence, political tolerance and, in a nutshell, democracy.

Meanwhile, the political observers in M'banza Congo went even further: They criticized the OAU and made calls to end the hypocrisy among the community which includes the OAU. They feel it is beyond their understanding that the world today should be unable to stop the Angolan conflict, even though the world knows there are intelligent people in Angola who have helped promote mankind's noblest values. The world and the OAU should not be misled by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] political enticements. They should seek a neutral stand and grasp once and for all that there was electoral fraud in the September 1992 elections. They should also understand that the MPLA-PT has reintroduced a one-party dictatorship in the country, which it hides beneath a facade of false democracy.

The political observers in northern Angola concluded their reasoning by saying that the world and the OAU

should also understand that those were the principal reasons for the eruption of war, together with the political and tribal genocide which the MPLA-PT has been carrying out since 31 October 1992 and which has already claimed more than 2,000 lives.

Mozambique

Government Reacts to Renamo Abductions, Accord Violations

MB0307181893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Jul 93

[Text] The government team to the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] has the honor to submit a report on the incidents in Salamanga involving the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] abduction and detention of citizens circulating in Zitundo, Salamanga, and other areas of Matutuine District. Since the cease-fire accord has come into force, Renamo has illegally occupied the state plantation in Salamanga, forcing the government to notify the CCF so the latter could take the needed measures to return the area to the situation it was in when the General Peace Accord came into force. In other words, Renamo was supposed to return to those areas where it was prior to the General Peace Accord.

After conducting an investigation, the CCF concluded that Renamo had indeed violated the General Peace Accord by occupying that area, given that it had been proven that Renamo was not in Salamanga before the General Peace Accord was signed and its implementation had begun.

In view of that finding, the government has always expected and continues to expect that the CCF will correct this anomalous situation. This has not happened yet. In this way, the violation, which is currently being analyzed by the CCF, arises from another violation—namely, the illegal occupation of the area. Had that first violation not occurred, or had it at least been corrected in good time, the present violation would not have taken place. Thus, there is the need to unconditionally settle the problem of Renamo's abduction and detention of people and, above all, it must withdraw from those areas it has illegally occupied and it must return to the areas where it was before the cease-fire accord came into being.

Contrary to what it has been doing when it addresses the media, Renamo cannot claim Zitundo or Salamanga as areas under its control. Furthermore, the fact that it prevents the free movement of people is, in itself, a very serious violation to the General Peace Accord. The seriousness of this situation, which has been repeated in other parts of the country, the need for an in-depth analysis, and the need for immediate correction measures, the government team to the CCF has proposed that the problem be brought before the Supervision and Control Commission.

Ululu Says No Date Set for Release

MB0407181293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] In a telephone discourse with Radio Mozambique, Vicente Ululu, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] secretary general, disclosed that no date has yet been set for the release of the citizens detained by Renamo in the Zitundo and Salamanga areas of Matuine District last week. Ululu said his organization is investigating why the detainees were carrying weapons in Zitundo and Salamanga. Renamo had promised that the 19 detainees—Assembly Deputy Aurelio Manhica included—would be released on 2 July, but orders from Renamo's Maringue headquarters aborted the release.

Cease-Fire Commission Meets in Maputo 5 Jul

MB0507162893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Text] The Cease-Fire Commission, which met in Maputo today, has decided that as long as the 19 people detained by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Salamanga are not freed, the International Committee of the Red Cross will be responsible for their food supply. A source from the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] told Radio Mozambique that during today's meeting the commission agreed that the investigation of eight alleged violations of the peace accords should begin as soon as possible. Tomorrow, the government, Renamo, and the United Nations are expected to meet to draw up technical mechanisms for the investigation, in a first phase of at least 13 alleged violations of the cease-fire. The Unomoz source also said that the Mozambican Government will have to reformulate its notification of the violation of the cease-fire accord by Renamo in Salamanga, presented in early December last year. This reformulation should take into account the newly introduced regulations on the notification of that kind of cases.

Renamo Communique Supports Provision for 2 Administrations

MB0207193793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Manuel Pereira, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegate in Sofala Province, has sent a communique to the local media, categorically denying that Renamo is responsible for preventing citizens and enterprises from exploiting wood and (?accommodation centers) in Renamo-controlled areas. To Manuel Pereira, the General Peace Accord rigorously provides for two administrations, notably the State Administration Ministry and administration in areas controlled by Renamo. The Renamo official said that only after a national commission comprising both sides has been created, as stipulated in the accord, will state administration be permitted to operate in Renamo-controlled areas.

Manuel Pereira explained that in view of the fact that the joint commission has not yet been established, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government is not free to perform public administration work in Renamo-controlled areas. The Renamo delegate for Sofala also said that everything the Frelimo government does or attempts to do before the aforementioned national commission has been created or has started functioning will be a violation of the rules enshrined in the peace accord.

The communique states that licenses for cutting trees, as well as authorization to hunt in Renamo-controlled areas, can only be granted after the aforementioned national commission has been created and is in operation.

Reacting to Renamo's communique, Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana, member of the government team to the Supervision and Control Commission, said the communique reveals gross errors and falsehoods. Teodato Hunguana noted that by distorting facts and imposing distorted interpretations of the letter of the accord, Renamo is pursuing certain political ends aimed at imposing recognition for two administrations and two states in Mozambique. Teodato Hunguana described as abductions Renamo's detention of citizens and added it only reinforces Renamo's strategy. The labor minister stressed that the General Peace Accord includes Protocol 1, in which Renamo accepts the country's laws and institutions and undertakes to respect them. He pointed out that all other protocols have to be interpreted in conformity, rather in contradiction, with Protocol 1.

Concerning the two alleged administrations, the labor minister noted that there was no recognition of two administrations in Rome and added that even the mediators have adopted a clear stand on the issue. Teodato Hunguana said all that was established in Rome was a platform for relations between the state apparatus and administrative bodies in Renamo areas. He noted, however, that this does not imply the existence of another, autonomous, administration because, quote, the accord only provides for the existence of one public administration in Mozambique, unquote. Teodato Hunguana concluded by saying that all this confusion does nothing to help implement the General Peace Accord.

* Renamo-Controlled Areas Receive Assistance

93P502224 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May
93 p 1

[Excerpts] Over 150,000 tons of various products were distributed to the needy population living in areas controlled by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in 49 of 128 districts in Mozambique.

The distribution of 16,282 tons of food and 133,733 tons of nonfood products was carried out by the UN Office for Humanitarian Assistance (UNOHAC) in Mozambique during the last six months.

UNOHAC's May report, to which AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] has access, does not specify the number of beneficiaries of the free distribution of goods. [Passage omitted]

According to the report the program will need \$559.6 million over the next year.

Reports from UN agencies, bilateral donors, and non-government organizations (NGO's) reveal that nearly \$404 million have already been allocated to cover specific areas.

Another \$98 million were equally allocated to cover broad categories or sectors. According to UNOHAC the money still has not been channeled toward programs. [passage omitted]

Renamo-controlled areas are supplied by humanitarian agencies [International Federation of the Red Cross, World Food Program], as well as others, such as World Vision, a U.S. nongovernment organization.

In addition, government authorities have rendered aid in the form of food, clothing, blankets, and soap to Renamo, in response to a direct request from its local leaders.

Nevertheless, officials of Afonso Chilakama's party stress that the assistance "is much below the amount needed" by the people living in its areas.

In a recent interview with AIM, the head of Renamo's Foreign Relations Department, Jose de Castro, harshly criticized the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters], the government's aid organization.

According to him "the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN) never served the interest of the resident households in our areas."

Castro, nevertheless, expressed anxiety over the foreseeable reduction, soon to occur, of international community aid for the country's ongoing emergency program. [passage omitted]

Renamo says it has over 7 million people under its control, a number denied by the government as "absurd."

* Sofala: Refugees Returning From Malawi

93P50222B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 May 93 p 3

[Excerpts] Nearly 4,000 Mozambicans repatriated from Malawi are currently being settled in Muda resettlement camp in the administrative post of Tica, Nhamatanda district, Sofala Province, awaiting transport to their homes.

According to sources from the Refugee Support Center, their return home will be delayed because of inadequate means of transportation.

The people [in Muda] are anxious to return home to resume their normal lives. Conditions in the resettlement camp are not good. Some of the returnees sleep outdoors because the village does not have space to accommodate more people. Thanks to the peace process more and more people are arriving at the center.

The Refugee Support Center representative for Nhamatanda district, Brito Soro, told our reporters that he was hampered from doing an effective job at aiding these people because of the lack of means at his disposal. He mentioned the lack of transport as a problem in trying to resettle the people, most of whom come from the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Manica, Zambezia, and Sofala. But, he added that the lack of transportation was not the only problem hampering repatriation. Some of the areas were still mined and some roads needed to be reopened to traffic. Nevertheless, Brito Soro considered that this was one of the absolutely essential conditions for refugee repatriation.

Soro commented that because of the precarious situation in the Muda resettlement center, some of the returnees preferred to strike out on their own in search of a new life. This was confirmed by one of the refugees who, when questioned by our reporters on his future in that center, said that he would prefer to return to Malawi where at least he was sure of eating gruel twice a day. [passage omitted]

Prospects

The center in Muda, meanwhile, is expecting food aid from the Mozambican Red Cross. The president of this organization who visited the center recently made no promises. In a brief conversation, one of the returnees, Sinai Nhamatanda, said that he would return to the center in Muda to observe the daily situation of the people there. The representative of the Refugee Support Center for Nhamatanda district assured us that the center had received some corn, beans, and oil from the Mozambican Red Cross and that even though it was not enough for all the people, it served to alleviate some of the hunger. Other organizations besides the Red Cross are being contacted so that they may provide assistance to the refugees. [passage omitted]

* State of Zambezia Roads Heighten Isolation

93P50222D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 93 p 3

[Excerpts] Despite having the greatest number of roads in terms of kilometers in relation to its area, Zambezia Province is almost completely isolated from the rest of the country. This is because of the poor conditions of these roads. The Minister of Construction and Water of our country traversed nearly 600 km of roads, linking the district of Milange with those of Gurue/Ile/Mocuba and Alto-Molocue. During an interview he gave at the end of his tour, Joao Salomao said that the conditions of the roads "leave much to be desired." He attributed the

cause to the "war" linked to "inertia and mismanagement" of, unfortunately, the Department of Roads and Bridges of the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water and of ECMEP [expansion not given], a Zambezian company, both affiliated with his ministry. [Passage omitted]

From Milange to Gurue, on a secondary road linking that frontier post to the provincial capital, there are almost 214 km. In normal times the journey would take four hours. But these days, as a consequence of the "deplorable" state of the road, the journey is completed in two days.

Along the way there are many obstacles. The way is stony and in some cases strewn with rubble, crossed by streams. It was never asphalted but maintained and smoothed over periodically during peace time. However, in times of war....

Strictly speaking, Milange has two roads leading out of town. The team [of investigators] used the alternative one, from Molumbo to Gurue, to arrive at the provincial capital—nearly 600 km away. The main road, via Tengua, is approximately 200 km to Quelimane, according to the Jose Manso, Milange district administrator. This road had been defended by the provincial government because it was one of the first to be reopened following the signing of the General Peace Accord. Repair works had already been initiated when they were interrupted after 130 km. A detour was made for the remaining 70 km, which passed through territory controlled by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and continuation of the works depends on this organization, which was the one who gave the "orders" to stop them in the first place. When one is not able to use this road to Quelimane, one may use the Molumbo route that goes to Gurue district. This portion, it must be stressed, has many detours due to a variety of causes, one of them being mines. Fifteen km from the district capital, and shortly before arriving at Molumbo, there is a detour because the main portion is mined.

The Minister of Construction and Water traversed this route in record time—nine hours and 30 minutes. [passage omitted]

Maintenance works have not been carried out for 17 years because of the war. The worst case, which upset everyone was on the center-northeast road, after Mugabe, pointing toward Alto-Molocue on the way to Quelimane. Nearly 40 km of the route have "premeditated" obstacles, broken asphalt, or dynamited or unfinished bridges. According to the locals who spoke to NOTICIAS, "cartfuls of wood were placed on the asphalt and burned." Joao Salomao was accompanied during his tour by three engineers who, interestingly, were involved in the construction of roads and bridges during the 1970's and 1980's. They were the general manager of CETA [Structures, Leveling and Asphalt Building Company], his representative in the central region, and the national director for bridges and roads. They were all

shocked by the destruction of the roads making the end of the war all the more welcome.

Swaziland

Police Thwart Swazi Aircraft Hijacking Attempt

*MB0507053593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2215
GMT 4 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 4 SAPA—Swift police action on Sunday [4 July] night thwarted a hijacker's plans when they stormed the hijacked twin-engine Fokker-28 Swaziland plane at Jan Smuts Airport, shooting the hijacker and freeing his five hostages, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said. "Police entered the plane and shot the man. Unfortunately the pilot and a passenger were also wounded," said Botha, who is acting state president while Mr F W de Klerk is in the United States. He said the hijacker was in hospital but it was not clear if he was alive.

He said the hijacker got on the plane in Maputo armed with an AK-47 rifle and ordered the pilot to fly to Australia. The plane did not have the range so they headed to Maseru in Lesotho but could not land because the landing lights were not working. The plane flew on to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts.

On board the aircraft were a pilot and co-pilot, two women hostages and two passengers, one of them the hijacker. Mr Botha said the hijacker, in his 30's, was Portuguese-speaking but his nationality was not immediately clear.

Colonel Andre Olivier, the South African policeman who negotiated with the hijacker, said the man was "drunk, incoherent and sometimes very aggressive. He said he wanted out of Mozambique and Africa".

It was not immediately clear whether the unidentified gunman, allegedly armed with an AK-47 assault rifle, surrendered or was overpowered by police.

At least three people were taken to a hospital, and one was believed to be the hijacker. A doctor, who declined to identify himself, said at least one of the patients had suffered gunshot wounds. "All of them are alive. The patients are fine. They are stable," the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported.

AK-47 gunfire was heard while the plane was airborne, it was also reported.

The plane was en route from Maputo, Mozambique, to its home base in Manzini, Swaziland.

Earlier, the gravity of the hijacking led to South African minister of transport, Dr Piet Welgemoed, rushing to Jan Smuts Airport where authorities negotiated with the hijacker. He was joined by Mr Botha.

Incoming flights were delayed while the hijacking drama was in progress.

Names of Passenger, Pilot Released

*MB0507110193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1021
GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 5 SAPA—The names of the two hostages wounded in Sunday's hijacking of a Swaziland twin-engined Fokker-28 have been released. They are the New Zealand pilot James Farquharson and passenger Glenn Dunkley, a Canadian consultant for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The hijacker, who was shot in the head when police special forces stormed the aircraft, was on Monday morning out of danger and recovering in an East Rand clinic.

Mr Farquharson and Mr Dunkley were both in a satisfactory condition and recovering in the same clinic, Matron Alta van Rooyen told SAPA.

The hijacker, a black Mozambican, boarded the Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation aircraft at the Mozambican capital Maputo. Armed with an AK-47 assault rifle, he demanded to be flown to Australia instead of Swaziland. The aircraft did not have the range to fly to Australia and the pilot headed for the Lesotho capital of Maseru instead. He found he could not land because the airport's landing lights were out of order.

The pilot then headed for Jan Smuts Airport, north-east of Johannesburg, after explaining to the hijacker that Australia was too far away.

Police spokesman Col Andre Olivier, who participated in negotiations with the hijacker, said the man was "drunk, incoherent and sometimes very aggressive".

The hijacker ordered the pilot to take off again after Col Olivier persuaded him to exchange two flight attendants for fuel.

The aircraft circled the airport for about 10 minutes, and when it landed again police stormed aboard. Shots were exchanged between the hijacker and police special forces. The hijacker was hit in the head and the only passenger on the plane, Mr Dunkley, was shot in a shoulder. Mr Farquharson was hit by shrapnel in a leg.

Minister Leaves To Inspect Plane

MB0507165093 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1620 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Text] The minister for transport and communications, Mr. Albert Shabangu, left the country this morning for Johannesburg to assess the damage caused on the national airline following its hijack from Maputo to Maseru then Johannesburg. Reliable sources said the minister was accompanied by, among others, Army Commander Brigadier Fonono Dube and the commissioner of police, Mr. Sandile Mdzinizo.

A lone gunman hijacked the plane flying from Mozambique to Swaziland and forced it to land in Johannesburg

where he surrendered. South African Police declined to give details on the number of hostages or the circumstances surrounding their release. South African Police said two shots were fired aboard the Royal Swazi Airline after it landed at Jan Smuts Airport. The hijacker demanded that the plane fly to Lesotho, but permission to land in Maseru was denied and the plane was diverted to Johannesburg. At the time of compiling this report the minister and his delegation were not back from South Africa to give a detailed account of what really happened.

Zambia**Chiluba Says Government Will Not Reintroduce Subsidies**

MB0307084093 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] President Chiluba has said the government has no intention of reintroducing subsidies on food and transport because it fuels inflation. Briefing the press at the ZIMCO [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation] stand after touring firms at the ongoing Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola today, Mr. Chiluba said introducing subsidies was not the best way of tackling economic difficulties. He said inflation was hard to control in the UNIP [United National Independence Party] era because of subsidies, which in some cases meant printing more money so that people would afford cheap food. The president was reacting to calls by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions which has called on the government to immediately introduce subsidies on food and transport to cushion the suffering of the people.

Meanwhile, President Chiluba has appealed to Zambian businessmen to produce high quality goods if they are to compete favorably with imported products. Briefing the press after the tour of the Zambia International Trade Fair stands in Ndola today, the president said there was need for manufacturers to bother about quality to survive in their areas. He expressed concern at the mushrooming of traders in finished products instead of production, warning that too much trade does not improve the economy.

On his impressions about the visit, Mr. Chiluba said standards have improved, but that full capacity utilization in manufacturing hasn't yet been achieved. Mr. Chiluba said there was need for a shift in government policy to show [as heard] more buyers towards production and manufacturing, adding that the government will insure Zambia does not become a damping ground for foreign goods.

Chiluba Opens International Trade Fair in Ndola

MB0407052593 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 93

[Text] President Chiluba has announced the government is to revamp the (?Lima) Bank and the Development

Bank of Zambia to provide the necessary mechanism and [word indistinct] work for agricultural and industrial development in the country. Officially opening the 29th Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola today, Mr. Chiluba said the [words indistinct] of the two institutions and the network of that coverage was very limited, and to get agriculture and industry in top gear, the government will soon come out with proposals aimed at revamping the two institutions drastically. He said that the government would not

only invest large sums of money in these institutions by way of equity capital, but also open equity participation to individuals and companies within the country. The president also cautioned public service workers against unrestrained wage demands, as they would impede the prospects of the country's economic recovery. He said that as much the government would want to meet the demands of the public workers, which he said were lavish, the country's budgeting provisions would not allow it.

Liberia

Sierra Leone Army, ULIMO, RUF, NPFL in 'Heavy Fighting'

AB0207183093 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT
2 Jul 93

[Text] Monrovia, July 2 (AFP)—Heavy fighting is raging in northwest Liberia near the Sierra Leone border involving the [Sierra Leonean] Army and Sierra Leone rebels and two Liberian army factions, press reports said here Friday [2 July].

One of the factions, the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) said it launched an offensive along with the Sierra Leone Army against the jointly operating Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

ULIMO leader Alhaji Koromah said in an interview with the daily THE INDEPENDENT his troops were laying siege to the town of Foya, 235 kilometers (140 miles) northwest of Monrovia, occupied by RUF and NPFL rebels. ULIMO controls all villages near Foya, he added.

Fighting has caused an exodus of more than 20,000 people to Yandohun, 40 kilometers (25 miles) to the south, according to humanitarian organizations who visited the area last week.

Buchanan Port Officially Reopens to Commercial Traffic

AB0307191793 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT
3 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Monrovia, July 3 (AFP)—The major Liberian port of Buchanan officially reopened to commercial shipping Saturday, port authorities announced. Buchanan, notably an iron-ore port 90 kilometres (56 miles) southeast of the capital, was closed after being seized in May from rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) by troops of the Nigerian-led intervention force in the country, ECOMOG. The reopening of the port would be "indicative of government's efforts to ensure that all sectors of the economy operate in the best interest of the Liberian people," the chairman of national port authorities, Henry Cooper, said Friday. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Party Executives Meet President; Electoral Body Named

AB0207220293 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Executive members of the NRC [National Republican Convention] and SDP [Social Democratic Party] met with President Ibrahim Babangida today in Abuja to discuss the present political situation in the country.

While the NRC is in agreement with a fresh presidential election because of the low turnout of voters, the SDP, however, failed to give a stand on the new Federal Government initiative. State House correspondent Bi Alabi reports:

[Begin recording] [Alabi] The meeting with President Babangida involved eight executive members from each of the parties who were led by the chairmen, Mr. Toni Aneni of SDP and Dr. Hanid Kosamatu of the NRC. After the meeting, which lasted more than an hour, the publicity secretaries of the parties spoke to anxious journalists. First, Mr. Amos Idakula:

[Idakula] We have come, we have listened, and we have discussed initial decisions. The reason for the present adjournment is to give SDP time to talk to our members across the country so that we now feed them back with the discussions we have had so far. As at now, we have not taken any position apart from the one we had yesterday.

[Alabi] Now, the spokesman of NRC, Mr. Oke Izoho:

[Izoho] We had always asked for cancellation of the result and we had asked for fresh elections to be ordered. And now that the fresh elections have been ordered by government, we are making preparations for the forthcoming elections.

[Alabi] The secretary for information, Comrade Uche Chukumerije, described the meeting which has been adjourned till Monday to give SDP time to consult its members as cordial. He said both sides appreciated the supreme need for peace and unity of the country.

Meanwhile, members of the new electoral body have been inaugurated. The 10-member commission has professor Okul Uya from Akwa Ibom State and chairman. Other members are Dr. Ibrahim Kiyawad, Jigawa State; Ambassador Ahmed Agozali, Bornu State; Prince Edi Ugbudaga, Edo State; Mrs. Atsudowu, Ondo State; and Dr. Samuel Chukujeku, Anambra State. Others are Messrs. Oyemi Kwaya Bade, Rivers State; Basha, Benue State; while Isa Mohamed Kigara is the secretary. [end recording]

Babangida Calls For New Polls or Unity Government

AB0607075293 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT
6 Jul 93

[Text] Abuja, July 6 (AFP)—President Ibrahim Babangida told Nigeria's main parties overnight they must either hold new elections or form a national unity government to end the political crisis. Moshood Abiola, the undeclared winner of last month's presidential poll, said. Abiola, leader of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) whose victory was annulled by General Babangida, made the announcement after meeting with Babangida and Bashir Othman Tofa, head of the rival National Republican Convention (NRC) here.

Though the NRC had recently backed Babangida's stand in favor of holding new elections, political sources in Lagos said it was not expected to oppose the option of a national unity government.

Tony Anenih, the SDP chairman, said SDP leaders had asked for extra time to make up their minds and should meet with Babangida on Friday [9 July] to give their response on whether they support the formation of a national unity government. He also condemned Monday's violence in which riots and looting against Babangida broke out in Lagos, and said jobless youths were to blame.

Protestors had called for Abiola, the Muslim millionaire said on unofficial figures to have won the June 12 presidential poll, to be named president and Babangida to go. Babangida declared the election void because of alleged irregularities, and has banned Abiola and the NRC leader from standing again in another election he had said he wanted to hold.

Babangida Addresses Judiciary, Assures Maximum Respect

AB0607084593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida says the Federal Government will continue to uphold maximum respect for the Judiciary in spite of what happened during the 12 June presidential election. He stated this yesterday at the Presidential Villa in Abuja while addressing top members of the Judiciary. The president said that the cancellation of the results was a political decision taken to lay a solid foundation for democracy. He expressed the hope that the Judiciary and the Federal Government would continue to work together to bring the electoral system on course.

The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, in his address said that the Judiciary would have a great role to play in the rescheduled presidential election. Adm. Aikhomu expressed the hope that petitions before and after the election would be dealt with urgently to ensure rapid coordination as well as to protect the judicial system. He spoke of the need for adequate preparation for this last [words indistinct] by all parties concerned.

SDP Appeals for Time To Consider Response on Elections

AB0607080093 Paris AFP in English 0212 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Text] Lagos, July 6 (AFP)—Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader Moshood Abiola, the undeclared winner of last month's annulled presidential elections, appealed for calm after riots by supporters in Lagos as his party dithered on what to do next. The party, after an emergency meeting in Abuja on Monday [5 July], called for extra time to consider its official response to the military

government's decision to annul the election, an AFP correspondent on the scene said.

Meanwhile, Abiola, the Muslim millionaire said on unofficial figures to have won the June 12 poll, appealed for calm as riots and looting against military ruler President Ibrahim Babangida broke out in Lagos. The unrest, with protestors calling for Abiola to be named president and Babangida to go, included looting of shops and the destruction and setting on fire of cars by armed gangs in the economic capital. Some 10,000 pro-Abiola demonstrators gathered outside his home. In separate incidents, police used teargas to disperse the rioters, but there were no reports of casualties. Beko Ransome-Kuti, a leader of the Campaign for Democracy, was among a group received by Abiola.

"Abiola indicated that he was against the principle of new presidential elections," he later told AFP. And, in a comment which suggested a split in the party on the question, Ransome-Kuti added that Abiola had said, "If a member of the party nevertheless puts himself forward as a candidate, he would be expelled from the SDP."

General Babangida, who declared the election void because of alleged irregularities, has banned the two candidates in the poll from standing again in another election he now wants to hold. The rival National Rival Convention has agreed to new elections.

The SDP leaders said after their emergency meeting they intended to meet Babangida on Friday [9 July] to put forward their views on settling the crisis. Babangida pledged on June 26 that new elections would be held, and that the military government would hand over to a civilian president by the scheduled date of August 27.

The SDP leaders said they were asking for extra time in order to "preserve the country's unity," adding that they would hold a press conference in Abuja on Tuesday [6 July] to explain their position to their supporters.

In separate developments Monday, Humphrey Nwosu, the former head of the National Electoral Commission that organized the earlier presidential election, made his first public appearance since Babangida voided the poll on June 16. There had earlier been concern he might have been arrested. Nwosu called on his former staff to cooperate with his successor, who is charged with organizing fresh elections.

Also Monday, European Community Development Aid Commissioner Manue^l Marin warned in Brussels that delays in the transition to civilian rule in Nigeria could damage that country's relations with the European Community. He said in a statement that the annulment of elections and other setbacks to the transition programme in Nigeria "may well have an impact on our cooperation." Marin said that the cancellation of the elections

had "seriously diminished the credibility of the programme of transition to civilian rule." The commissioner added: "It is still my firm hope that the date of the final hand-over to civilian rule set for August 27, 1993 will be respected."

Nzeribe Contests Expulsion From SDP, Makes Suggestions

AB0107213093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] A former SDP [Social Democratic Party] presidential aspirant, Chief Arthur Nzeribe, has challenged his expulsion from the party. Addressing newsmen today in Abuja, Chief Arthur Nzeribe said he was surprised to learn of his dismissal through the media.

He said the action taken by the party against him was of no effect and would not in anyway prevent him from being a strong party member.

Chief Nzeribe said his ward had passed a vote of confidence on him and had made it clear that there was no complaint lodged against him for anti-party activities.

On the current political situation, Chief Nzeribe called on the Federal Government to establish a high-powered judicial commission of inquiry to investigate all irregularities identified during the election and be published to Nigerians. [as heard]

Chief Nzeribe also urged the government to dissolve the National Assembly and appoint caretaker committee to run the two parties while NEC [National Electoral Commission], after its reconstitution, be asked to conduct fresh election into the National Assembly and the presidential election.

NRC Resolves To Participate in Forthcoming Election

AB0607084793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Text] The National Republican Convention, NRC, has resolved to take part in the next presidential election. This is contained in a communique issued in Port Harcourt after a two-day meeting of an enlarged National Executive Committee of the party. The NRC also stated that it will prepare for the election with a view to ushering in a new democratic era in the country not later than August 27 this year. It said that the party would nominate its presidential candidate at a national convention in Kaduna. It promised, however, to exploit the idea of a consensus candidate to avoid party wranglings. The communique advised members wishing to contest the presidential election to obtain an application form with a nonrefundable deposit of 250,000 naira to be submitted at the party headquarters in Abuja latest Thursday [8 July] this week. The NRC pledged that all its members will be law abiding throughout the remaining part of the transition program.

NRC, SDP Agree To Work for Stability, National Unity

AB0607105093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Text] The NRC [National Republican Convention] and SDP [Social Democratic Party] have agreed to work towards enhancing and protecting the country's interests, stability, and national unity. In a joint press conference at the end of their meeting with President Babangida on the current political situation, the two parties reaffirmed their belief in the continued corporate existence of Nigeria.

The NRC publicity secretary, Okey Uzoho, told newsmen that some important issues were brought up during the meeting and the party would hold wider consultation to discuss the issue before making its stand known. During the consultation, the party would seek opinion of its members in the National Assembly, party officials, and elders.

His SDP counterpart, Mr. Amos Idakula, also said in view of additional information made available to them by government, the party would go back for wider consultation before taking a new stand.

Citizens Advised To Beware of U.S. 'Manipulation'

AB0207115093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] A Liberian businessman, Mr. Shelley Thompson, has described the recent directive by the United States to its ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Swing, to establish the highest contact with all democratic forces in the country which are opposed to President Babangida as a breach of diplomatic protocol. Mr. Thompson said, based on America's destabilizing activities in Liberia, Nigeria could not rely on the United States in the search for a solution to its present political problem. Mr. Thompson therefore advised that Nigeria should not allow America to direct or influence its political destiny. Mr. Thompson, a one time close associate of late President Samuel Doe of the Liberia, was speaking in Abuja in an address titled, Nigerians, Beware of American Manipulation.

Analyst Views Reported U.S. Order To Leave ECOMOG

AB0207123593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Dr. Bola Akintorewa, a political analyst with the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs says it is only the collective decision of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, that will make Nigerian troops pull out of the ECOWAS monitoring group, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], in Liberia. Dr. Akintorewa, who was reacting to an alleged

order by the United States for the withdrawal of Nigerian troops from Liberia, said such a call amounted to an attempt to reverse the relative peace and stability already achieved in Liberia. He reiterated government's repeated statement that Nigeria did not go to Liberia unilaterally or on self grounds but in the spirit of a popular ECOWAS decision. He said it was clear that the United States either intends to take over the responsibility of ECOMOG or to unleash a complex problem on the country.

Country, U.S. To Maintain 'Beneficial Ties'

AB0407184193 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] Nigeria has (?said) it will strive to maintain and foster the existing friendly and mutually beneficial ties with the United States, based on cooperation, understanding, and mutual respect. President Ibrahim Babangida made the pledge in a congratulatory message to the American president, Mr. Bill Clinton on occasion of that country's Independence Day anniversary today. He praised the United States for its role in promoting human welfare, development, peace, and stability in the world and particularly in Africa.

Government Says Demonstration 'Had Foreign Backing'

AB0507214093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Text] The Federal Government said it was taking measures to enforce the rule of law and protect the interest of the people. Reacting to the violence in Lagos this morning, government urged dissidents not to mistake its patience for weakness. In a statement signed by Information Secretary Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, the Federal Government said violence was not the answer to the present political impasse but peaceful dialogue, which it is already pursuing through consultations with various groups. The Federal Government noted that the demonstration, which had foreign backing, was perpetrated by a minority group which hired thugs to block access roads and prevent workers from going to their places of work. It appealed to law abiding citizens of Lagos not to succumb to the propaganda and provocation of the dissidents but to go about their normal business.

As a result of protests in various parts of Lagos today, traffic and economic life of the city was partially paralyzed. The situation prevented most people from carrying out their legitimate duties. There were also reported cases of extortion of money from innocent citizens.

CD Chairman, Human Rights Activist Released 4 Jul

AB0407120093 Paris AFP in English 1143 GMT 4 Jul 93

[Text] Lagos, July 4 (AFP)—Prominent Nigerian human rights campaigners Beko Ransome-Kuti and Chief Gani Fawehinmi were released by security forces after questioning on upcoming anti-government protests, Ransome-Kuti told AFP Sunday [4 July].

Ransome-Kuti is chairman of the Campaign for Democracy (CD), an umbrella organization for about 40 human rights groups. Chief Fawehinmi is a prominent critic and lawyer.

"They (security agents) interrogated us over the protest march we are having tomorrow," Ransome-Kuti said in a telephone interview.

"They tried to convince us not to have it because they say it may cause problems," he said, adding that demonstrations called for Monday would go ahead as planned.

The CD Wednesday called a one-week national protest including strikes. [passage omitted]

It was not immediately clear if the human rights activists of the Lagos-based Civil Liberties organization, as well as student activists of the Enugu campus of the University of Nigeria were also released.

Monday's protest is aimed at forcing the military regime of President Ibrahim Babangida to declare Chief Moshood Kashimawo Abiola, the candidate of the center-left Social Democratic Party, winner of the June 12 presidential election. [passage omitted]

NUJ States Conditions for Releasing 5 Reporters

AB0507124593 Dakar PANA in English 1102 GMT 5 Jul 93

[Text] Lagos, 5 Jul (NAN/PANA)—The five editors of the proscribed magazine, THE NEWS, could give themselves up to the police if certain conditions are met, the Lagos State Council of the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) said at the weekend.

In a statement in Lagos, the Council chairman, Ladi Lawal, said one of the conditions was that the police should first vacate the premises of [the] magazine as ordered by a Lagos high court. The police should also state the offenses the journalists have committed as well as return all the impounded copies of the magazine. The union said the police should also stop its radio broadcasts against the journalists.

Sierra Leone**ECOWAS Mission Arrives To Review Economic Performance**

*AB0307144793 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700
GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Text] An ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] mission, headed by Mr. Ould Diallo, director of operations, has arrived in Freetown to review macroeconomic performance of Sierra Leone. The mission will also program projects in the pipeline of the ECOWAS Fund. According to a release issued by the Department of Finance, Development, and Economic Planning, the mission will also hold talks with officials of those departments and parastatals.

Other members of the mission included Mr. John Woods, chief, Budget Division; Mr. Momadu Samba, an agronomist, and (Isaac B. Yao) of the Division of Transport and Communication.

Rebels Said Resorting to Ambushing Troops

*AB0307150293 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] While the Sierra Leone Army has been making gains against Foday Sankoh's rebels in the east and south of the country, it seems remnants of the rebel army still has a sting in its tail. But while pockets of rebels are fighting back, it seems, according to the Army, that they are taking heavy loses. From Freetown Victor Silva telexed this report.

[Studio announcer] Reports reaching Freetown indicate that some of Foday Sankoh's forces, who were trapped and cut off from their only remaining main base in the heart of Kailahun District, have now resorted to ambushes of government patrols. In a recent attack on the road linking Pendembu and villages now under government control, a group of about 25 rebels were said to have ambushed the government Army patrol. Reports received here say that the ambush backfired and that the troops of the Sierra Leone Batallion in the area returned fire and pursued the rebels, killing an unspecified number.

Other reports say that similar engagements in the eastern sector have also seen scores of rebels killed. In an incident in the southern sector in Pujehun, government troops are reported to have killed 16 rebels when supply trucks were ambushed on the road between the villages of Serabu and Dandamu. The number of government troops killed in that ambush has not been announced, though one source told me that at least two government soldiers were either wounded or killed.

Togo**President Eyadema Meets UNITA Official on Angola**

*AB0307215493 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] The head of state received a high level delegation from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] this morning in Lome. The UNITA delegation is led by Dr. Jorge Valentim, the secretary of the movement and member of the UNITA delegation at the last Angolan talks in Abidjan. At the end of the discussions with President Eyadema, Dr. Valentim talked to newsmen:

[Begin recording] First of all, we conveyed warm greetings from President Savimbi to his elder brother President Eyadema and the assurance of our deepest friendship. The two men are working together for the development of Africa. We led this delegation to review the situation prevailing in Angola with President Eyadema. We also discussed the war and the genocide in Liberia and we explained the cruel situation experienced by the Angolan people. At the same time we briefed him on all the phases of the Angolan peace talks. I believe that the Togolese Government understands the situation. Finally, we received some advice from President Eyadema on how to move towards national reconciliation. We are very happy with our discussions. [end recording]

COD-II Reacts to Koffigoh Address

*AB0407071593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh addressed his fellow countrymen yesterday in connection with the presidential election of 18 July. The campaign will begin on 3 July. In his radio and television broadcast, the Togolese head of government called on his fellow countrymen to vote in massive numbers. [passage omitted]

It may be noted that there were reactions to his speech, notably within the Collective of Democratic Opposition II [COD-II] which described the 18 July date as a masquerade. For COD-II Secretary General Antoine Foly, Kokou Koffigoh's statement will rather compound the already tense atmosphere:

[Begin recording] I would like to explain here that contrary to the statement made everywhere by the presidential group that COD-II has formally agreed on the document proposed by the Burkinabe mediator and that in response to this acceptance, the Togolese head of state had fixed a timetable that forbids de facto any participation in the election by the opposition. If the presidential group were really sincere as it maintains, all we could have done was to complete the document agreed on with

an electoral timetable that takes into account the necessary deadline for the implementation of the measures stipulated in the document, notably on security and the material organization of the proceedings of the National Electoral Commission, without forgetting the 30-day minimum deadline fixed by the Electoral Code, the deadline between the date for depositing the applications for candidacy, and the election date. This was imposed by the Electoral Code, not COD-II.

Our viewpoint is that the presidential group does not want to meet the opposition at the election at all. The forceful act—this is how it must be called—the forceful act concerning the electoral timetable, which is apparently a violation of all the documents in force, is just an acknowledgement of the fact that the presidential group does not want to meet the opposition at the presidential election. [end recording]

CSI Not To Recognize Elections, Next Government

*AB0507124093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 5 Jul 93*

[Text] A briefing rally was held in Paris yesterday upon a call by the Togolese Resistance Committee. Among those who took part in the rally was the leadership of the

Federation of Independent Trade Unions [CSI]. Commenting on the upcoming polls in Togo, including the presidential election scheduled for 18 July, Pape Aniame, secretary general of the Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union, told Mbaye Thiam, one of our correspondents in Paris, that CSI will not negotiate with the Togolese authorities after the election, contending that those in power are out of tune with the objectives set by the national conference.

[Begin recording] I say we do not recognize the elections. The reason is very simple: The Constitution endorsed on 17 September 1992 by over 98 percent of the Togolese population and promulgated on 14 October 1992 clearly stipulates in Article 150 that in the event of a coup d'état or any strong armed action, all Togolese shall be duty bound to organize themselves to forestall a government based on illegitimate institutions. From that standpoint, therefore, the CSI is entitled to state that just like the ruling government in Togo, the one that will emerge from the forthcoming polls will be de facto illegal since it will be one put in place, directly or indirectly, by an illegal entity. I do not think I can discuss, or at any rate the CSI does not think it can discuss with an illegal government because as a Togolese organization, the CSI is entitled to ensure that the Constitution is complied with. [end recording]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

7 JULY 1993

